

School of Theology at Claremont



1001 1394110

Ac 17338

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE
CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT

1921



105 EAST 22ND STREET
NEW YORK

CHURCH OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA



The Library
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT

WEST FOOTHILL AT COLLEGE AVENUE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

25640

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE
CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN AMERICA

BX
6
F4
A3
1921

ANNUAL REPORT

1921



HISTORICAL FOUNDATION of the
Presbyterian and Reformed Churches

105 EAST 22ND STREET
NEW YORK

VH81
F1922

HISTORICAL FOUNDATION of the
Presbyterian and Reformed Churches

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

A United Approach to Common Problems.....	5
In Memoriam: Bishop Walter Russell Lambuth.....	21

PART I. THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

The Federal Council in 1921 (Report of General Secretaries).....	27
Local Councils of Churches in 1921.....	49
Evangelism	54
Christian Education	60
The Church and Social Service	66
The Church and the Temperance Question.....	75
The Church and Race Relations	79
The Church and International Goodwill.....	83
Relations with the Orient	107
Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe	115
Relations with France and Belgium	125
The Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook.....	129
Religious Work in the Canal Zone.....	133
The Editorial Council of the Religious Press.....	138
The Washington Office	139
General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.....	143
The Western Office	153

BRIEF STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATED, COÖPERATIVE AND CONSULTATIVE BODIES

The Home Missions Council	155
The Council of Women for Home Missions.....	157
Council of Church Boards of Education.....	160
American Bible Society	163
The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations	165
The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America.....	168
The Student Volunteer Movement.....	169

PART II. OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL

Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees.....	173
Minutes of Executive Committee.....	174
Digest of Minutes of Meetings of Administrative Committee.....	201
The Board of Finance	229
Treasurer's Report	232

APPENDICES

Personnel	244
Constitution and By-Laws.....	256
Bibliography	262

Theology Library

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT
California

INTRODUCTION

A UNITED APPROACH TO COMMON PROBLEMS

(An Interpretation of the Meeting of the Executive Committee)

With ringing messages from President Harding and Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was opened in Chicago on December 14. Their words were notable expressions of the conviction of the fundamental necessity of religious foundations for all our social and international life.

"Let me express my deep interest," President Harding telegraphed, "in the work of the Federal Council of the Churches and the hope that its future accomplishments may meet the expectations of a people newly made conscious of the higher achievements through reverence for God."

"It would be vain," the message from Mr. Balfour read, "for statesmen to diminish armaments and contrive treaties of conciliation in a world determined to fight. Even the unforgettable horrors of war will not prevent nations rushing to mutual destruction. More is required and that 'more' the Churches must help to provide. It is not that I desire to see the Churches take any corporate share in current political controversy. The Churches have a higher mission, for it is their supreme duty to raise the ideals of the community and to create the atmosphere in which these ideals can flourish."

Another noteworthy message, coming from one of the world's great financiers, but declaring that the tremendous economic problems of the world can only be solved on the basis of Christian faith, was from Frank A. Vanderlip, recently returned from a study of the economic and financial situation in Europe. He said in part:

"Europe is not really suffering from the hurt of the war alone. All that could have been healed. She is not suffering alone from economic causes, although the almost complete dislocation of the machinery of economic life has done more to make Europe suffer than even the other direct suffering of the war. There is no economic formula, however, that will set Europe right.

"I believe there is nothing that will do that, but a profound revival of a better spirit. Europe's most poignant suffering is directly traceable to a lack of brotherhood, to selfishness, suspicion, efforts to gain special advantage, carelessness of

the welfare of others, failure to see the unity of Europe, and to recognize that no nation can be prosperous and well ordered unless it subordinates to some degree its own nationalism, and recognizes that its best welfare can only be obtained through the welfare of its neighbors. Anything that can be done by the churches to create a better spirit in Europe, to bring about a greater brotherhood among people and among governments will accomplish results that will never be worked out by statesmen or economists alone.

"There is a solidarity in the life of modern civilization which makes a spirit of brotherhood an exceedingly practical matter. Some people speak of altruistic projects as being unpractical, merely because they are altruistic. Can there be conceived of anything more unpractical, even from the most material point of view, than the course which civilization has been pursuing for the last seven years? I believe altruism is one of the most practical things in the world. The recognition of the unity of economic interest is essential to the welfare of modern society. That recognition cannot come in an atmosphere of racial and political antagonisms, suspicion and selfishness."

The general theme of the meeting as a whole was "The Church and World Brotherhood." In three great realms of our modern social life the question of the present-day meaning of the Gospel was especially raised,—the realms of economic, racial and international relations.

Evangelism the Foundation

The recurring discussions of the significance of the Gospel for modern social life never meant, however, for a moment any lack of emphasis on the central importance of personal salvation. The first morning session of the conference sounded the keynote, "Personal Discipleship to Christ as the Basis of Brotherhood." The discussion of ways in which the Church's Evangelism and religious education can be made more effective and powerful aroused more interest than any other single theme. No one even suggested that there ever had been, or ever could be, any substitute for regenerated life in the individual. No hint was given that the City of God could ever be built upon the earth except by redeemed and consecrated lives. To win men to Christ as Divine Lord and Master and to train them in this discipleship was seen, first and last, as the one business of the Church. Only it was always insisted that Christian discipleship must cover not parts of life, but all of it,—even the most confused realms of social relationships.

The Church and Inter-Racial Brotherhood

The presentation of the subject of inter-racial brotherhood was in itself a concrete embodiment of the Christian ideal. On the same platform were heard four leaders from the very heart of the South, two white and two black, seeing the question of race relations from such a Christian and common point of view that if one had closed his eyes he could not have told whether it was black man or white that was speaking. "We never knew," said Rev. W. W. Alexander, and John J. Eagan, of Atlanta, "how much racial prejudice and friction were due to lack of understanding of the Negro people, until we began to work with Bishop Robert E. Jones and a few other Negro leaders in the South. Nor did we ever realize before how much the Negro race has to contribute to the richness of our national life." "We never knew," replied Bishop Robert E. Jones, of New Orleans, the first Negro to become a bishop in full standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishop George C. Clement, of Louisville, of the African M. E. Zion Church, "that there were in the whole world any white men so fair, so just, so courteous, so devoted to true democracy, as we found Dr. Alexander and Mr. Eagan to be when once we began to work with them." And Mrs. Luke Johnson, of Griffin, Ga., a member of one of the old aristocratic families of the South, voiced with such deep feeling the Christian demand for justice for Negro women that one might easily have supposed the speaker to be herself a member of the race for which she was making her appeal.

All the speakers, black and white, agreed that the Christian Church, the possessor of the Gospel of human brotherhood, has the supreme opportunity and responsibility for creating better race relations and racial justice. Said Dr. Alexander: "The Churches must unitedly undertake to combat race prejudice in America. They must see to it that race distinctions do not become race discriminations. A man must be judged by his character and his usefulness, not by race. The Churches, working through the Federal Council, can so give to the nation the real facts regarding the racial situation that misunderstanding and prejudice will largely disappear. Many intelligent people throughout the nation believe that lynching is for one crime only, and so condone this great national sin. But figures for the last ten years will show that less than one-third of the lynchings were for this crime. And in all the work which the Churches are called upon to do for racial justice and goodwill, this democratic principle must prevail,—that we are not to do things *for* the Negro but *with* him."

"No man can make me hate him," declared Bishop Robert E. Jones, in a dramatic moment, explaining that the injustice done to the Negro is in many quarters creating a dangerous spirit of radicalism and ill-will. "Nor will I lose heart, now that I have discovered that there are white men who are working as hard as I to secure justice for the Negro and that the Church is beginning to awake to its responsibility." A practical program of concrete activities for the Churches, through the Federal Council's new Commission on the Church and Race Relations, was proposed by Bishop George C. Clement, who urged that all the Churches, colored and white, unite in promoting conferences for better understanding, in helping to form local inter-racial committees to work for racial justice and good-will, and in a campaign of education concerning the Christian solution of our racial problems.

Brotherhood in Industry

A labor union official and a large employer of labor, flanked on either side by ministers of the Gospel, presented a symbol of brotherhood in industry at another session. Arthur Nash, President of the A. Nash Co., clothing manufacturers in Cincinnati, and J. W. Kline, president of the International Union of Blacksmiths, approaching the subject from the contrasted points of view of capital and labor, came to the common conclusion that there is no other name under Heaven, except that of Christ, by which we may be saved from industrial strife. Said Mr. Nash, relating his experience in applying the Golden Rule to the industry of which he is the head:

"I do not say merely that the application of the Golden Rule in our factory has solved all the labor troubles. It has done more. It has driven out hatred, strife and selfishness; it has ushered in good-will, cooperation and happiness; 1919, the initial year of our experiment, was a year of strikes. We had none; 1920 was a year of non-production. The A. Nash Co. increased production over 1,000 per cent. From the day we decided on the policy of the Golden Rule, both our production and volume of business began to increase."

Because industry today is suffering from the lack of the Christian spirit and the failure to build solidly on the Christian principles of brotherhood, Mr. Nash declared that the Churches, more than any other institution, could help to solve our industrial ills. He urged them not to be discouraged by the criticism that "industrial questions are not the business of the Church," holding that unless they become a part of its business we shall not have real prosperity or peace. To which the labor union president, who is an active layman in the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, added: "The very life of industry lies in the practice of cooperation which Christianity requires."

Mr. Kline then went on to say: "Brotherhood in industry is possible. Is it probable? That depends entirely upon the spirit that dominates both the employer and the employee. If the spirit of brotherhood really prevails there will be no intimidation of men who do not belong to a labor organization nor will there be any refusal of employment to men who do belong to it."

"When I look back twenty years," remarked Dean Shailer Mathews, the chairman of this meeting, "to the beginning of the recognition of the social side of the Gospel and then hear tonight the great report made by the Commission on the Church and Social Service, the progress that has been made seems almost miraculous."

Brotherhood Among the Nations

A distinguished member of the Japanese Parliament and the secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, both Christians, seated side by side with the president of an American federation of churches between them, incarnated the Christian ideal of international unity. Hon. D. Tagawa, once imprisoned in Japan for opposing militaristic policies of the government, interpreted the meaning of the rising liberal movement in that land. This movement, as the distinguished speaker showed, is advocating radical reduction of armament, the breakdown of all militaristic policies, the development of democracy, both political and industrial, home rule for Korea, the complete restoration of Shantung to China and absolute withdrawal from Siberia.

"This liberal movement," said Mr. Tagawa, "is a product of Christianity and depends on Christian faith for its vitality. If this movement is to grow strong, the Christian movement, now weak, must become strong. Our people must more generally come under the transforming influence of the teachings of Jesus as to God and man, giving respect for man as man, and recognizing his inherent worth and rights. If we are to have a really free Japan, we must have a Christian Japan."

Dr. Tien Lu Li, secretary of the Chinese delegation at Washington, declared that he had been profoundly impressed by the part the Churches had played in creating the public opinion that had led to the calling of the Conference and to making possible what it has achieved. The future in store for China and her faith in America were the chief notes of his address. "The work of John Hay, the return of the Boxer

indemnity, America's policy of the open door, her invitation to China to participate in the Washington Conference, all these are evidences both of a powerful Christian spirit in America and of friendship for China. What China wants is nothing more and nothing less than what every self-respecting nation wants,—freedom to develop and to determine her own destiny."

With prophetic insight and a great tide of Christian passion Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy thrilled his audience with an appeal for the Churches to enter more fully into their prophetic office and to unite in a permanent crusade against war. Dr. Eddy said, in part:

"One fact divides humanity today—the great war. The Church must now reassert its supra-national character. Two forces are contending in the Church today—the divisive and the uniting forces. The divisive forces during the last nineteen centuries have been an exclusive nationalism and religious sectarianism. The Church must overcome both.

"As I return from Europe it is with the conviction that modern war as a means of settling international disputes is a monstrous moral wrong, and for the following reasons:

"1. Because of the inevitable wholesale destruction of human life. Ten millions of the flower of the world's youth lie buried on the battlefields of Europe. Besides these, thirty millions of non-combatants have already been killed by those five camp followers of modern war—further wars, revolution, hunger, famine and disease.

"2. Because of the enormous material loss, the waste and destruction of wealth, and the burden of debt left upon the nations, which has increased ten-fold by the last war. Moreover war mortgages the future, by the ever increasing race for armament. Now that Germany is disarmed, Europe has increased its annual expenditure for war, compared with the pre-war standard, three times.

"3. Because war inevitably engenders hatred, cruelty, reprisals, atrocities and counter-atrocities. The propaganda of modern warfare victimizes the people on both sides, and leads to a loss of truth and demoralization of victor and vanquished alike. We must be told an unbroken stream of enemy atrocities; every unfavorable fact about ourselves and our allies must be silenced.

"4. Because modern warfare, as illustrated in the last war, is inhuman and unchristian."

A Notable Declaration of International Ideals

"A historic document" was a frequent characterization of the official declaration of the Council on the relation of the Church to the present international situation, entitled "Looking Toward a Warless World." So admirable a statement is it of the Council's point of view that it is here printed in full.

A Declaration of Ideals and Policy Looking Toward a Warless World

*A Program Adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America by Action of the Executive Committee
December 16, 1921*

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America records on behalf of the churches their solemn and reverent thanksgiving to God for the Conference on Limitation of Armament. In it we recognize His answer to the fervent prayers of millions of Christians throughout this and many other lands.

We rejoice in the splendid achievements of the Conference already secured. They are, however, but the first steps toward a warless world. We must press forward toward the goal which the Prince of Peace Himself has set before us. With a view to that goal, it is fitting that we should at this time make the following declaration:

We realize that as churches it is not for us to define in detail the political methods and institutions by which the scourge of war shall be banished forever from civilized and Christian nations. The determination of such details must be left to statesmen, jurists and legislators.

But we maintain with firm conviction that it is the right and the duty of the churches to declare in no doubtful terms the moral principles that are involved in international life, and to insist that our lawmakers and all those who represent our nation in its international relations, shall observe these principles with utmost care. We insist that the main issue shall be neither evaded nor obscured by discussion of details.

We hold that the moral principles of international life are the most important of all the so-called "vital interests" of every nation. They are of such consequence to the life of churches and nations that every congregation of every church in every land should co-operate for their realization. The World War was won only by international unity of purpose and action. A Warless World can be achieved only by like unity of millions of peace-makers.

We recognize with deep satisfaction the new spirit of unity and mutual consideration that has sprung up between the nations represented at the conference. This spirit we regard as of greater importance and as giving more hope for the future than any of the specific agreements.

The Conference on Limitation of Armament has indeed made a good beginning. We deeply rejoice in the agreements for a radical reduction of navies, for the ten-year naval holiday, for the ten-year four-power agreement to maintain peace in the Pacific, and for the steps taken looking toward a real solution of China's pressing problems.

But as a nation we must press on to matters of still greater importance and still more serious difficulty. Capital ships have largely

lost their significance. Provision has not yet been made for the general reduction of land armament. Chemical and aeroplane and submarine warfare threatens the world. These new weapons have created new problems for the entire world of the gravest character. How can they be abolished, or even limited, so long as war and preparation for war are recognized as legitimate methods by which civilized peoples may seek to secure their national objectives? *War itself must be outlawed.*

We believe there is one way and only one way to outlaw war. We must first establish a peace system. Mere disarmament by itself alone will not stop war. Only the firm establishment of the institutions and agencies of justice and of liberty under law, maintained by effective sanctions at the hands of law-abiding and peace-loving nations, can possibly banish war from this war-cursed world. The most urgent need of mankind today is the speedy establishment of international institutions to assure equal justice, full security and fair economic opportunity for all nations alike. These are essential prerequisites to permanent peace.

We believe that the United States has moral obligations to the nations of Europe. Neither France nor any other nation should ever be exposed to the wrong and the tragedy of invasion. We believe that adequate protection can be given to nations only by effective international guarantees.

We believe that peculiar duties and responsibilities rest upon Christians in this and all other lands for the establishment of the institutions of peace. It is for Christian pastors and preachers everywhere to teach these truths to the people and through the Grace of God to create that heart and that will in each nation, without which disarmament is only a beautiful rainbow in the sky and a warless world is impossible.

In the light of these considerations, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America adopts for itself and recommends to the churches the following statement of ideals, of policy and of program:

I. International Ideals of the Churches of Christ

1. WE BELIEVE that nations no less than individuals are subject to God's immutable moral laws.
2. WE BELIEVE that nations achieve true welfare, greatness and honor only through just dealing and unselfish service.
3. WE BELIEVE that nations that regard themselves as Christian have special international obligations.
4. WE BELIEVE that the spirit of Christian brotherliness can remove every unjust barrier of trade, color, creed and race.
5. WE BELIEVE that CHRISTIAN patriotism demands the practice of good-will between nations.
6. WE BELIEVE that international policies should secure equal justice for all races.
7. WE BELIEVE that all nations should associate themselves permanently for world peace and good-will.
8. WE BELIEVE in international law, and in the universal use of international courts of justice and boards of arbitration.

9. WE BELIEVE in a sweeping reduction of armaments by all nations.

10. WE BELIEVE in a warless world, and dedicate ourselves to its achievement.

II. The Obligation of America to Coöperate in the Establishment of a World Peace System

1. We believe that the government of the United States should associate itself promptly with the other nations of the world to establish permanent institutions for the formulation of international law, for the effective operation of the International Court of Justice and of boards of arbitration and conciliation, for the assurance to law-abiding and peace-loving nations of security from attack and spoliation by any lawless and aggressive nation, and for the provision of fair treatment and equal economic opportunity to all.

2. We believe that only by these institutions and agencies will it be possible and practicable to abolish the menace to the entire human race of submarines, of aeroplanes, and of poison gases.

3. We believe, further, that the reconstruction of the shattered institutions of production, of exchange of trade, and of credit, all so essential to the peace and prosperity of the nations, is possible only when the feverish fears and preparations for possible war are completely abandoned because of the successful functioning of the institutions of an effective world peace system.

4. We take the above stand remembering:

a. That practically every important nation in the world has committed itself to the idea of a permanent organization of the nations for world peace, and many of them have associated themselves in a League of Nations for that purpose.

b. That President Harding has repeatedly committed himself and his administration to a permanent association of the nations for world peace, renewed in his recent address at the opening of the Washington Conference in the memorable words that the United States cooperating with other nations, desires "to do that nobler thing which no nation can do alone."

5. We believe that the time has come for American public opinion to express unmistakably to Congress its emphatic support of President Harding and of the Administration in making adequate pledges and in giving satisfactory guarantees that the United States will take its full share of responsibility in international tasks and obligations.

6. We reject with indignation a policy of taking all possible economic advantages in all parts of the world while shirking international responsibilities and obligations.

7. We advocate the foregoing policy, remembering the numerous actions of the Federal Council from its very inception in 1905, and repeated at practically every annual meeting since, urging the creation of a permanent organization of the nations for world peace, which policy has also been repeatedly expressed in numberless actions of our constituent bodies during the past decade.

III. America's Obligations to Single Nations

1. To Armenian and Greek Christians:

In view of the tragic conditions of Armenian and Greek Christians under cruel and murderous rulers, and of numerous appeals to Amer-

ica for political protection and philanthropic help; and in view of the proposal in Congress that President Harding take up with Great Britain, France and Italy the question of dealing effectively with the Turkish maltreatment of Christian subjects,

We urge the churches of America to exert every possible influence:

- (1) To secure immediate active measures by our government for the protection of Christians under Turkish rule.
- (2) To provide contributions needful for the physical wants of those threatened with starvation in the Near East.
- (3) To promote a National Service of Prayer in all our churches until permanent protection is secured for Christians under Turkish rule.

2. *To Russia:*

Because of the fearful famine in Russia and in response to the appeal of Mr. Hoover, approved by President Harding, we urge the churches and Christians of America to make generous and early response to the pitiful calls from Russia for gifts of food, clothing and medicine.

This, however, is a case in which private philanthropy is wholly inadequate. We therefore earnestly urge Congress to take the necessary action by which the United States as a nation may become a good Samaritan.

3. *To Austria:*

Austria incurred a debt to the United States immediately after the Armistice of \$24,000,000 for the purchase of food in America. One step immediately pressing for saving Austria from complete dissolution appears to be at least an extension of time for the payment of her international debts. The nations of Europe have consented to a twenty-year delay in her debt payments provided America will do the same.

We therefore urge that our government unite at once with the other nations for helping Austria by such methods as shall save this suffering nation.

IV. America's Obligations to Her Associates in the Late War

In view of the enormous losses of life and property incurred by the nations associated with the United States in the late war, during the period when the United States was preparing to do her part; and in view of the fact that the sums loaned to them by the United States were expended in this country for food and ammunition by which they were enabled to continue the struggle until America was duly equipped,

We believe that under suitable conditions, each case being handled by itself, the dictates of justice and the principles of economic law require that the United States should consider and adopt some suitable adjustment of these debts of the nations to the United States in order that they shall be as far as possible relieved from their economic difficulties.

V. America's Obligations to Aid in the Economic Recovery of the World

Because of the World War the United States became in a moment of time the most powerful and the richest of all the nations. But power and wealth bring special opportunities and responsibilities.

The recovery of economic stability by the nations of the world and especially of Europe depends, we are assured, largely on what America does or fails to do.

We therefore ask that the United States unite in an economic conference of the leading nations to do in the realm of industry and finance what has been so well done by the Washington Conference in the realm of political understanding and in the reduction of armaments.

VI. America's Obligations to Germany

If American Christians are earnest in their desire to have a Christian world order, a peace system to take the place of the old war system, we must ourselves have a Christian spirit toward the peoples of every land.

The Christians and Churches of America should enter into the fullest possible fraternal relations with our Christian brethren in Germany, as Christians determined to join in rebuilding our shattered world on new and better foundations.

We recommend, accordingly, that the Administrative Committee be authorized to prepare a suitable communication to the Churches and Christians of Germany on behalf of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, expressing our desire for renewed friendship and cooperation in our common task.

VII. America's Treaty Obligations

In International Relations nothing is more important than scrupulous observance of treaty obligations.

We insist that the terms of our treaties should be faithfully and honorably observed. If the treaties are not satisfactory, new treaties should be adopted. We condemn all proposals to change or annul existing treaties by mere Congressional legislation. These principles should be applied to proposals regarding the use of the Panama Canal, to our dealings with Chinese in the United States, and to all similar questions.

VIII. Great Britain and Ireland

In view of the proposals of the British Government to solve the Irish question by the magnanimous establishment of a dominion form of Government, we recommend that the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council be requested to send as soon as the Act has been ratified, cablegrams of congratulation to Prime Minister Mr. Lloyd George, and to the official head of the new Irish Government.

IX. The Duty of the Churches

To carry out effectively the practical international program, sketched in the foregoing sections, we urge:

1. That each constituent body of the Federal Council establish its own official committee on International Justice and Goodwill for cooperation with this Commission of the Federal Council.
2. That each City Federation of Churches establish its department of International Justice and Goodwill for similar cooperation.
3. That Theological Schools and Seminaries be urged by their denominational authorities to provide adequate courses for their students in international problems and their solution as essential parts of their theological instruction, and to open special short courses for

laymen, equipping them for public work in the new realm of endeavor for establishing the Kingdom of God on Earth as it is in Heaven.

That all organizations within or affiliated with the Churches be requested earnestly to promote the use of suitable study courses on the Kingdom of God in international relations.

That the Administrative Committee provide in due time for strong committees of American Christians to visit Christian leaders and groups in all lands to set forth the imperative need of international Christian coöperation in the establishment of adequate institutions of peace for the whole world.

A United Approach to the Churches of Other Lands

If the Churches are to play well their part in building a Christian world-order, clearly the Churches of our own land must be entering into fuller cooperation with the Churches of other nations. The present need of the Protestant churches in many parts of Europe for the friendly assistance of the churches of America during the period of reconstruction following the war, it was urged by Dr. W. W. Pinson of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, constitute a new summons to united action. He said in part:

"Cooperation is not a fad nor a theory. It is the price of progress, if not the condition of life. Providence has jammed us together in this little wayside inn of a planet and set us whirling. We must move together or move off. Isolation is suicide and independence impossible. Internationally, socially, commercially, industrially, ecclesiastically, this truth has burned deep into our times.

"Cooperation among the churches presupposes mutual confidence, respect and concession. We may not approach the churches of Europe with supercilious airs. We may not claim we have everything to give and nothing to learn. We must remember that we are going into the presence of a great history and that we are walking among traditions in which presence we are but a child of yesterday. What is more, we are but paying what we owe. The Huguenots seamed the early strata of American Protestantism with gold of their heroic faith. The Moravians brought out of the fire their chastened and tested spirituality. The children of these and other apostles of freedom are with us still, and the gold of their traditions is united in the new world ideals. We must go reverently and thoughtfully among these memories.

"And there can be no cooperation without a common object and a common program. If we of America are bent on substituting American ideals for European or building up our particular sects at the cost of exporting unworthy ecclesiastical controversies abroad, we must not complain if we get the cold shoulder. The time is now at its full when a whole-hearted evangelical passion that can submerge selfishness, transform bigotry into tolerance and forge ecclesiastical swords into spiritual plowshares will be welcomed."

The program for European cooperation as outlined by Dr. Pinson included the wider circulation of the Bible in European tongues, the creation and distribution of a Christian literature in many European countries, the training of evangelists and

other Christian workers and the planting of new churches in such countries as Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and France, where the number of Protestant churches is altogether inadequate. For planning such a program, emphasis was laid upon the importance of extended conference between representatives of all the churches of Europe and America in order that advance may be made in a cooperative way.

A United Agency for Relief

The necessity for a united agency through which the churches can transform their professions of international friendship into active service has been set into bold outline by the appalling famine in Russia, concerning which Miss Anna J. Haines, head worker of the American Friends Service Committee in that Land of the Shadow of Death, brought the testimony of personal experience. Speaking of the fifteen million people who are face to face with starvation, Miss Haines concluded with the unforgettable words of the peasant who said:

"I come to you from a far country, where the bread and buckwheat have failed. Only the noisy vultures are busy in the fields where all day the wind whips up the brown dust. Hunger is here. People moan. Their empty bellies swell. The breasts to which the babies turn are dry. You can hear the groans of the people amid the breaking waves of the Volga. You can hear the shower of their tears. You can hear what they cry out, 'Bring help and soon!'"

The action of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council in organizing a Committee on Mercy and Relief to meet this need was warmly commended. The results of the appeal issued by the Council have already shown the value of some central agency through which the churches can unite in expressing the Christian spirit of service to suffering humanity.

Increasing Cooperation in the Community

One of the most heartening features of the annual meeting was the convincing evidence that steady and solid progress is being made in securing organized cooperation among the churches of local communities throughout the country. The fifty cities which now have effective councils or federations of churches with employed executive secretaries constitute what are beyond question the most significant centers from which the movement for Christian unity is developing. However much may be achieved in the way of cooperation among the national agencies of the denominations, any cooperative program becomes really effective only when it has taken root in the local community.

The work which these councils of churches are now doing

in carrying forward successful programs of united evangelism, social service, religious education and the other lines of service in which the Federal Council is concerned, constitutes both a notable service to the communities in which they are located and the most hopeful indication that Christian cooperation is a practicable thing. The address by Dr. William Chalmers Covert, dealing with advances in cooperative service which are now possible, left no doubt in anyone's mind that the movement for cooperation in the community is destined to reach far greater proportions than have yet been achieved, and that in this development is wrapped up much of the hope for the future.

The Need for a Common Mind Within the Church

Underlying the possibilities of further development in co-operative tasks was clearly seen to be the need of cooperative thinking. Only as there is a common mind within the Church as to the function of the Church in modern society and its relation to the great issues of the day do we have the foundation for effective common action. For this reason the address of Dr. William Adams Brown on the need for permanent provision for collective study by the churches was heard with deep interest. Dr. Brown, taking his point of departure from the studies which had been made by the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, said in part:

"We must realize that the tasks which the churches face today can only be solved when with open minds and determined purpose we sit down side by side to share our experiences, our convictions and our ideals with one another. We have much to learn from the words of one whom we do not primarily associate with education, Earl Haig, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the late war, who in an address to the churches of Scotland a year or two ago said:

"I have seen in my own sphere of activity the working of a general staff. I understand how, without interfering with the discretion of those on the spot in matters that concern them and them only, it is yet able to give singleness of purpose to diversified operations. Yet more particularly, how it is able to instill life, energy, resolution and drive into the actions of war, inspiring all with the feeling that they are working to a common end, that their efforts are interdependent, their failure involving more than their own knowing and their success guaranteeing the victory of others. I want to see established a general staff of the Christian Churches of the Empire, some body at least analogous in the ecclesiastical sphere to the position held by the imperial and general staff in the military organization of this Empire. There need be no interference in the internal economy of the churches, whether on their spiritual or on their temporal side. What it seems to me is needed at once is a strong representative body, not too large for energetic action, which can direct a general policy of the churches, infuse them with new energy and strengthen

their resolution in the great crusade of brotherhood on the long road on which we have set our feet.'

"Now, what is a general staff? A general staff is a body of men that have been taken from the line (that is, the practical working of the church) cavalry, artillery, engineers and the like, for the purpose of collective thinking. That is all they have to do. They don't all stay in the staff all the time. Every once in a while one of them goes back in order to be delivered from the besetting sin of thinkers—an academic habit of confusing words for thinking, and somebody else hot out of the strife comes back and takes his place. Their business is to look over the whole field and know what is going on and have the answer to the questions that the practical man asks and the advice to give that he needs when the crisis comes.

"Don't we need such a staff for the Christian Church? And where could we locate it better than in connection with this Federal Council?

"What we need is a body of men who command the confidence of the different elements that must cooperate in the great Christian enterprise—the denominations, the Christian associations, the great organizations of an administrative character and of an interdenominational character—who can sit down together and think through the big problems that lie immediately ahead, such as the relation of the white and the Negro races in this country, the relation of the Church to social and international problems and the relation between the State and the Church.

"Such a group should be, in the first place, a body whose sole responsibility is for thinking. It must have no executive responsibility whatever. In the second place, it should be a flexible group like a general staff, a central executive committee representative in character that could draw on all the men in all the Church for the thing that needed to be done and then send them back to their jobs. Thirdly, a committee that was related in friendly and confidential way to all these other groups that were doing specialized work so that it would not duplicate but only supplement and unify what they were doing. In the fourth place, a committee that should concentrate on the big central underlying problems that are necessary to the effective understanding of all the rest, but above all a committee that should study those central unifying problems, never in the abstract but always as they come hot and throbbing from the life and experience of the men and women whom it is their privilege to inspire and guide.

"In a recent number of *The New Republic*, Walter Lippmann reviews a book by a Frenchman named Pierrefeu on the French High Command. He points out that the significance of the book lies in the fact that it shows the extraordinary part theory played in the conduct of the war. 'One conclusion,' he writes, 'is fairly plain. It took nearly three years for the French General Staff to understand the character of the war it was fighting. We are almost justified in saying that the long deadlock on the West was, in the last analysis, a time in which both commands were vainly trying to conceive the war. The soldiers held while the generals thought; the soldiers wasted themselves in fruitless attack while the staff painfully searched for the right method of attack.'

"It is a picture of what is going on in the Church today—the soldiers of Jesus Christ, the privates in the parishes scattered all over the land, are wasting themselves too often in fruitless attacks while those who should be their leaders are painfully searching for

the right method of attack. If only we could be sure that they were searching with the same intensity and unity of purpose which is true of the French generals in the war! 'The soldiers held while the generals thought.' The soldiers are holding; is it not time that we had at Headquarters a General Staff to do the thinking?"

The Future of the Cooperative Movement

In spite of the fact that the sessions of the Council were necessarily crowded with a host of detailed reports and discussions the significance of the movement represented by the Federal Council as a whole was never lost sight of. All its work was seen not simply in terms of needed tasks but also in terms of its bearing upon the growing spirit and practice of unity among the Christians of America. Standing out above the programs presented and the actions taken was the clear conviction that however great may be the difficulties ahead and however many may be the mistakes which are made, the movement for larger Christian cooperation is an irresistible tide behind which is the prayer of our Lord and the eternal will of God.

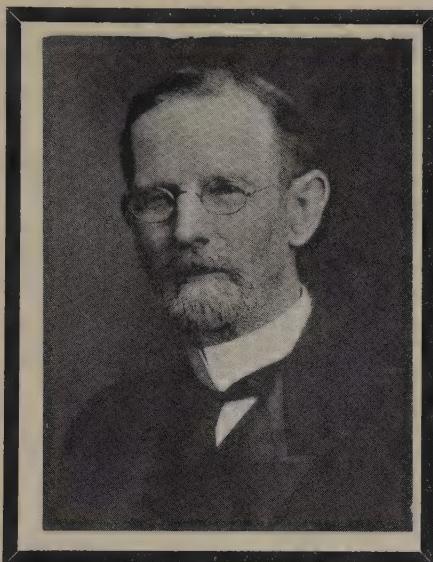
S. M. C.

In Memoriam



BISHOP WALTER RUSSELL LAMBUTH

Chairman of the Executive Committee
of the Federal Council



On September 27, 1921, the news of the death in a hospital in Yokohama, Japan, of Bishop Walter Russell Lambuth, the great missionary Bishop of this generation, and at the time of his death Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, came by cable as a heart-breaking shock.

Born in Shanghai, China, November 10, 1854, after sixty-seven years of apostolic world service adding great chapters to the New Acts of the Apostles this noble soul went home to God, September 26, 1921. His body rests in the city and land of his birth, beside that of his missionary mother.

Bishop Lambuth, like Paul, was a prepared man, called of God for missionary service. His preparation, first of all, was that of three generations of missionaries, giving to the boy, born on the mission field, a heritage of blood, home training and environment that laid the foundation for world vision and heroic service. Upon this foundation was built a structure of educational equipment of an unusually thorough character, at Cumberland University, Emory and Henry Colleges, the University of Nashville, Vanderbilt University and the Medical Department of the University of New York.

His preparation was so broad and thorough that he combined in himself the equipment of both Paul, the great apostle, and Luke, the beloved physician. Licensed to preach in 1875, he had the further experience of the pastorate of a City Mission and Junior Pastor of a great city congregation, McKendree, Nashville, Tenn. He then went as a missionary, serving at Nansiang, and Soochow, China, and as Superintendent of the Japan Mission.

In 1892 he was elected Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was re-elected successively until 1910, when he was elected Bishop, his first assignment being to the missions of his church in South America.

Bishop Lambuth was a dreamer of great dreams—not for himself, but for the Kingdom of God. He was ever eager, in the spirit of Paul, to push on the frontiers of the Kingdom on earth. Impelled by this spirit, in 1911, he went on a prospecting tour to Africa, tramping into the heart of the Belgian Congo, until he found a suitable place for the opening of a mission.

On his return to America, he entered upon an active campaign in behalf of the new mission, and secured not only the necessary funds, but also three missionaries and their wives. In November, 1913, he again sailed for Africa, and early in 1914 established the Congo Mission in Central Africa.

During the period of the World War, detached by his church for work in behalf of our soldiers, he spent much time in France and Belgium, going to the very front, visiting out of the way places, preaching in dugouts, holding conferences with chaplains and other workers. During this period he confided to a close friend his burning desire to go again into Africa, and also to establish a mission in Siberia. This last dream was fulfilled in the establishment of that mission a little more than one year before his death, his last official work being a

visit to the mission which he had established the year before in that far off and needy land.

Bishop Lambuth, while a servant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, belonged in the largest sense to all the church and to the world. His was essentially a world vision. His sympathies included all mankind, and he thought in terms of the largest problems of the world. And he was no mere dreamer or visionary, but wrought his dreams into practical achievement.

He was instrumental in the founding of Soochow Hospital and the Soochow University, in organizing the Japan Mission, in establishing the Kwansei-Gakuin, now having a student body of 1,700 and the grade of a university, and the Palmore night school, with 1,200 students. He had a large part also in the establishment of the Hiroshima Girls' School and the Monterey Hospital. He reopened the Cuban mission of his church, established the Methodist Training School in Nashville, Tennessee, was influential in bringing about the union of the Methodist churches in Japan, in providing the basis for a joint commission for work on the Gulf Coast of the United States, and in starting the movement to erect the Galloway Memorial Hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Amid all this constructive work, he helped translate the New Testament into Chinese in the Shanghai dialect, and for a time edited a paper in Chinese. He contributed papers to the Ecumenical Conferences of 1891, 1900 and 1901, helped prepare the Japanese Discipline for the Methodist Church of Japan and edited the English edition. He wrote "Side Lights on the Orient," a book of travel for children, and edited the Review of Missions for a number of years. He constantly contributed papers to mission gatherings, to medical journals and the religious press. He preached fluently in their native tongues to Chinese and Japanese. A year before his death he wrote "Medical Missions," a book that makes the hearts of young readers glow with a desire to prepare themselves for this great phase of missionary work.

His world-wide experience and his service in so many realms led to his election as a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society.

Coupled with such pre-eminent ability and distinction was a simplicity and a modesty rarely seen among the great men of the world. He had a friendly interest in all—the humblest as well as the greatest. He would often turn aside where others would, and he should, have rested, to make a visit of cheer and comfort to some humble person, maybe a little child, maybe a brother in black, maybe some young person struggling for equipment for missionary service. In a conference on the

weightiest of topics, involving world issues, he would find time to inquire even about children by name.

He was pre-eminently a spiritually-minded man. In the midst of knotty problems his whole staff would often times be grouped about him in prayer, and in the atmosphere generated by his spirit it would seem that God became so wonderfully present that you could all but reach out and touch Him.

To human vision the death of a man of such preparedness, such knowledge, experience and power, who dreamed such great things, who had such world vision, and who with simple faith, wonderful courage and spiritual power, possessed such constructive ability, seems untimely. But Bishop Lambuth is not dead. "He being dead, yet speaketh." The generation of those who sat at his feet will gird themselves afresh that the things so near and dear to the heart of their great leader shall be carried forward, until the dream of his great heart shall be fulfilled and there shall be no spot within earth's bounds where the gospel of Jesus Christ has not been preached and His saving power made known among the people.

Bishop Lambuth was deeply interested in all that concerned the Federal Council of the Churches. He was especially desirous that the great church he represented should have its full share in the work of the Council and bear fully its responsibility in connection with it. He saw in the Council far-reaching possibilities for service to all the Churches and for so uniting their forces as to help them render far greater service to Christ and to the world.

In the death of Bishop Lambuth the Church has lost a great missionary leader and the Federal Council of the Churches one of its wisest counsellors and best friends. His sudden taking in the period of world-need leaves a gaping chasm. May the mantle of this man of God fall upon many in his Church, and in all the Churches of this Council, that the work of the Kingdom so dear to him may go wondrously forward.

(Memorial adopted by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council, December 16, 1921.)

PART I.

•••••

**THE WORK OF
THE COUNCIL**

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL IN 1921

(Report of General Secretaries)

In all the common tasks of the churches, carried on through the Federal Council and chronicled in these pages, it is a settled principle that the Council is not their director, but their servant. It exists in order that they may have a permanent agency through which they can do together far more than they cannot possibly do separately. It is not a new directing "over-head" but a central council created by the denominations themselves, responsible to them and subject to as complete control by them as they care to exercise.

We live today in a world that is engaged in a passionate quest for unity. In the relations of the races we are seeking to break down old barriers of prejudice and to unite the families of mankind with ties of brotherhood. In our industrial and economic life coöperation is the great need of the hour. In Washington at this very hour the nations of the world are trying to find ways to bind themselves together in enduring peace. But will the nations, born by suspicions and fears, be influenced by the churches to find the path of unity unless they themselves, which more than any other institution have deep unifying influences in their very Gospel, actually reveal the practicability of men being united in unselfish service? How shall mankind realize its unity unless the Christian Church, which owns one God as the Father of all, one Christ as our common Lord, one Spirit as our common guide, can incarnate its oneness before the world?

And how shall that spirit of unity within the church be increased and sustained unless by our joining hand in hand in what are clearly seen to be our common tasks? The existence of the Federal Council and its expanding service is testimony that it is through the field of action that the pathway to richer and deeper unity lies. The surest way of getting together is to start to work together. We discover our oneness not when we argue concerning detailed differences of polity and doctrine but when, in common loyalty to our one Divine Lord, we join in whole-hearted coöperation to establish His Kingdom on the earth.

In the face of the stupendous forces of selfishness and evil to which we are opposed we discover that we are already one in purpose, in ideal, in all the essentials of our Christian faith. To incarnate so far as possible in all our activities that spiritual unity which we already possess is the high mission for the sake of which the churches called the Federal Council

into being and are today giving it their continued and increasing support.

The following review endeavors to set before the Executive Committee a general survey of the work of the Council for the year. It duplicates briefly the work of the several departments and commissions, in order to set before the Committee the entire scope of the service of the Council.

It needs to be supplemented by the more detailed records which have appeared throughout the year in the Federal Council Bulletin, and by the digest of the minutes.

The Constituent Denominations

The churches have, during the year, manifested a very decided increase of interest in the Council, have with greater frequency referred matters to it, and have expressed their concern by the increase of both moral and financial support. The affairs of the Council have been given more than usual consideration at the denominational assemblies.

One of the most gratifying matters to report is the closer and more effective relationship with the United Lutheran Church as recorded in the report of the Administrative Committee. This body has from the date of its organization coöperated from time to time informally and it is now the cause of deep satisfaction that its coöperation should become more definite. There are many new interests, both national and international, which call especially for this association.

The denominational assemblies were attended by representatives of the Council as follows:

General Conference United Brethren in Christ, Indianapolis, Dr. Robert E. Speer, also Dr. Macfarland, and Dr. Goodell, who took part in a pre-assembly evangelistic conference.

General Council, Reformed Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Mr. Cavert.

General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Winona Lake, Ind., Dr. Macfarland, and Dr. Goodell, who, in addition, took part in a pre-assembly evangelistic conference.

General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., St. Louis, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Dr. Macfarland also attending.

General Assembly, United Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Dr. Macfarland. Dr. Goodell also took part in a pre-assembly evangelistic conference.

General Synod, Reformed Church in America, Asbury Park, N. J., Dr. Robert E. Speer.

Northern Baptist Convention, Des Moines, Iowa, Rev. Clarence A. Barbour.

National Council, Congregational Churches, Los Angeles, California, Dr. Tippy.

General Conference, Seventh Day Baptist Churches, Shiloh, N. J., Dr. Tippy.

International Convention, Disciples of Christ, Winona Lake, Ind., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, President of the Chicago Federation of Churches.

General Conference, Primitive Methodist Church, Hazleton, Pa., Dr. Goodell.

National Baptist Convention, Chicago, Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston.

Official reports were sent to the Evangelical Synod of North America at Watokonta, Ohio, The General Eldership of the Churches of God at North Liberty, Iowa, and the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Cedarville, Ohio.

Adequate reports were made to and approved by all of the bodies holding regular assemblies, and in other cases by the Executive Boards of the bodies.

The Administrative Committee

The Administrative Committee has during the year been able to pursue its course and cover a rapidly widening range of activities in a more expeditious and more effective manner than previously because of its thoroughly representative character, each denomination having a member of its own designation. The presence from month to month of the representatives of the affiliated, coöperating and consultative bodies and the closer coördination of the several Commissions of the Council enables the Administrative Committee to deal with the questions which come before it with a certainty and accuracy which make its actions more unmistakably representative than before.

The Secretarial Council now cares for a great many of the matters of routine so that the Administrative Committee may give its entire time to important questions of policy and matters of outstanding significance.

Messages to the Churches and General Messages

The messages prepared or provided for by the Quadrennial Meeting were conveyed, the more important being those to our Sister Churches in Great Britain, the Continent of Europe and other foreign lands, especially Canada, Japan, China and Mexico.

The message from the Quadrennial Meeting to the Churches of America was conveyed through the denominational channels and by the religious press.

The following messages have been sent by the Council to important gatherings during the year:

The Eleventh Council of the Alliance of Reformed Churches through the World holding the Presbyterian System, meeting at Pittsburgh, September 16-24 (presented by Dr. Macfarland).

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference, at London, September 6-16 (presented by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman).

The following are the more important pronouncements on the part of Commissions and special Committees:

Statement from the Commission on the Church and Social Service on "The Open Shop Movement"

Statement from the Commission on the Church and Social Service on "The Responsibility of the Church in Industry" (Labor Sunday Message)

Message prepared by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to be read in the churches of the Nation on Armistice Day, November 11

Call to Prayer and Consecration (in connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armament)

The following message was sent to the President of the United States at the time of his inauguration:

"February 24, 1921.

"Mr. President:

"We have been authorized by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to express to you the earnest hope of the Churches that you may have the guidance of God in the difficult tasks which you are about to undertake, and the strength of God to enable you to bear the responsibility which is to be laid upon you, and which is too great for any man to bear in his own strength alone. We desire to assure you of our prayers that you may be shown the way of righteousness and justice amid all the confusion of the hour, and that you may be given courage and power always to pursue that way.

"It is our conviction, as we believe it is yours, that the only answer to the grave and insistent questions of our day is the Christian answer, and we look to you in the earnest hope and faith that your constant effort will be to apply Christian principles to all the issues which may arise, and we desire to assure you of the confidence and support which you will receive in this effort from all the Churches of America.

"With the prayer that God may give you strength of body, mind and spirit for your great duties, and that He may prosper your administration and bless it with true success, we are

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) ROBERT E. SPEER,
President.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

"Hon. Warren G. Harding,
President-Elect,
St. Augustine, Florida."

The usual message to the churches, together with subjects, have been sent out for the Week of Prayer and for Easter Week.

Memorials and Petitions of the Council

The Council has been called upon this year, more frequently than usual, to prepare memorials and petitions, on account of the great national and international questions of a moral and spiritual nature which have been before the people.

A list of the more important ones is appended:

Communication from the President of the Council to the Church Press, suggesting that Sunday, April 17, the Anniversary of the Diet of Worms should be recognized in the churches.

Memorial to the President, requesting him to call the Conference on Limitation of Armament, May.

Cablegram sent on June 17 by the Federal Council to Hon. Wellington Koo and Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary of the Council of the League of Nations, urging the Council of the League of Nations to take any necessary action effectively limiting international traffic in opium and all derivatives to medicinal purposes exclusively, stating that the American churches have urged and will continue to urge the American Government to take similar action.

Memorandum prepared by Commission on International Justice and Goodwill on America's relations with China and Japan presented to Secretary Hughes, August 3.

Letter to President Harding, August 6, from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and the Federal Council expressing profound satisfaction in his invitation to other nations to join in a Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

Letter to President Harding, September 13, from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill conveying the recommendations voted by the Administrative Committee that Sunday, November 6, be observed as a day for special prayer for the conference and that Friday, November 11, be the occasion of a special, solemn service to be held at a time to synchronize with the opening of the International Conference at Washington.

Cablegrams sent on September 15 by the Federal Council to the Federal Council of Churches in London, the Protestant Federation of France and to the Japanese Federation of Churches suggesting that they take action similar to the Federal Council in securing the observation of November 6 as a Day of Prayer in the churches for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and in holding services on November 11 at the hour of the convening of the Conference.

Memorial sent on November 9 to the American Delegates at the Conference on Limitation of Armament, signed by the Moderators of the constituent denominations.

"An Appeal to All Lovers of Humanity" on behalf of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, signed by the Moderators of the constituent denominations.

Letter from Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and the Federal Council itself to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, sent November 11, expressing the prayerful interest of the churches in the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Telegram sent by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill on November 13 to Secretary Hughes expressing hearty endorsement of the program proposed by the American delegation for a real reduction of armaments.

An Appeal to all Christian People from Dr. Speer, President of the Council, in behalf of the starving people of North China.

An Appeal to all Christian People from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, through its Committee on Mercy and Relief, for the Starving Children of Russia.

A Declaration of Ideals and Policy Looking Toward a Warless

World (a Program adopted by the Federal Council by action of the Executive Committee, December 16, 1921).

During the year 1921 messages have been received by the Council from:

Rt. Rev. Nicholai Velimirovic, Bishop of Serbia.

The Hungarian Royal Ministry of National Defence, April 26, expressing deep appreciation for the service rendered in rescuing and repatriating Hungarian prisoners of war suffering in Siberian captivity.

Madame Kaji Yajima of Japan, addressed to the Christian Women of America in behalf of the success of the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

H. B. Workman, General Secretary of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, in response to the message sent the Federal Council to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference.

Ecclesiastical bodies in other lands, in response to the message of the Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council.

During the Conference on Limitation of Armament representatives of the Council met with the delegates of each of the nations represented and extended a welcome to them.

Important Conferences and Meetings of the Year

There never has been a year in the history of the Council when so many and such important gatherings have been held, generally called for to consider some concrete problem affecting the churches as a whole. Among the more significant have been the following:

Important Meetings and Conferences during 1921 other than the usual meetings of the Administrative Committee and the Commissions

Tuesday, Jan. 11—Public Meeting in Broadway Tabernacle to consider "The Problem of the Japanese and the Chinese in California" under the auspices of The World Alliance, the Commission on Relations with the Orient and other bodies.

Saturday, Jan. 15—Conference on the Church and Industrial Research.

Monday, Jan. 17—Organization meeting of the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone.

Friday, Jan. 21—Executive Committee of the Federal Council.

Saturday, Jan. 22—Conference of Denominational Secretaries of Evangelism.

Friday, Feb. 11—Conference in Washington to consider "How can the Washington Office be of greater service?"

Monday, Feb. 14—Conference of Temperance Bodies.

Wednesday, March 2—Consultative Committee of Interdenominational Agencies.

Wednesday, March 2—Conference on Motion Picture Censorship.

Wednesday, March 9—Conference of Employers on Relation of Church to Industry.

Saturday, March 19—Conference of Denominational Forward Movements.

Thursday, March 24—Conference with Bishop Hiraiwa on the Korean question.

- Friday, March 25—Good Friday Service, with Dr. Speer as Speaker.
- April 17 to April 25—Executive Committee, General Committee of Arrangements. Universal Conference on Life and Work, Peterborough, England.
- Wednesday, April 13—Conference of Moderators.
- Wednesday, April 13—Conference of Commission on Relations with France and Belgium with M. René Viviani.
- Tuesday, April 12, to Saturday, April 15—Meeting of Management Committee, World Alliance, at Geneva, Switzerland.
- Thursday, April 28—Conference of Interdenominational Agencies.
- Thursday, May 5—Anniversary Dinner to Dr. Sanford and Dr. Macfarland on the occasion of the latter's tenth anniversary.
- Thursday, May 12, to Saturday, May 14—Conference of Christian Education Agencies at Garden City, L. I.
- Friday, May 13—Conference with Rt. Rev. Nicholai Velimirovic, Bishop of Serbia.
- Tuesday, May 17, to Thursday, May 19—Annual Meeting, World Alliance of the Churches for International Friendship at Chicago (Congress on Reduction of Armaments).
- Saturday, June 4—Federal Council Field Day at home of Dr. Macfarland, Mountain Lakes, N. J.
- Monday, June 6, to Friday, June 10—Conference of Executive Secretaries of Local Councils of Churches, under the auspices of the Commission on Councils of Churches.
- Wednesday, June 15—Conference of Summer Industrial Service Group.
- Friday, June 17—Conference of Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, with Admiral Uriu of Japan as guest.
- Friday, July 8—Dinner Reception to Japanese Parliamentary Delegation under auspices of Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and National Committee on Japanese Relations.
- Tuesday, July 12—Organization Meeting of the Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations, held at Washington.
- Monday, Aug. 20, to Monday, Aug. 27—Federal Council Week at Chautauqua.
- Wednesday, Sept. 14, to Thursday, Sept. 15—Management Committee of the International Committee for World Alliance, held at Geneva, Switzerland.
- Thursday, Sept. 29—Committee on Religious Minorities, with Viscount Bryce as special guest.
- Friday, Oct. 7—Conference of Moderators to consider campaign for reduction of armament.
- Thursday, Oct. 13—Conference on Social Service Publications.
- Friday, Oct. 21—Conference on the Churches and Russian Relief.
- Wednesday, Nov. 2—Farewell Dinner to Fred B. Smith on eve of his evangelistic trip around the world.
- Wednesday, Nov. 2, to Thursday, Nov. 3—American Section, Universal Conference on Life and Work.
- Monday, Nov. 7—Conference of Employers.
- Thursday, Nov. 3—Conference on Responsibility of American Churches towards European Protestantism.
- Wednesday, Nov. 9—Conference of Denominational Forward Movements.
- Thursday, Nov. 10—Dinner in honor of Baron Shibusawa, under auspices of Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.
- Saturday, Nov. 19—Reception to Marshal Ferdinand Foch, under auspices of Commissions on Relations with France and Belgium and International Justice and Goodwill.

Thursday, Nov. 24—Thanksgiving Service in Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, arranged by the Federal Council, at which the President of the United States was present.

Friday, Dec. 9—Conference with labor leaders on relation of church to industry.

Wednesday, Friday, Dec. 14-16—Annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council, First Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill.

Tuesday, Dec. 27—Conference of members of various groups and organizations interested in the cause of international peace and disarmament.

Concerning at least two of these gatherings a further word should be spoken.

Conference of Moderators

For the first time the moderators and presiding officers of the various denominations have been brought into consultation with each other, two such conferences being held. The first occurred a few weeks prior to the period when the denominational assemblies begin to be held and was devoted to a consideration of the subjects which the moderators expected to discuss in their annual sermons to their national bodies. The second was held in early October for the purpose of laying plans as to how the churches could carry out the most effective campaign in behalf of reduction of armaments.

Conference of Promotional Agencies

During the year two important conferences of the Forward Movements, or other promotional organizations of the denominations, have been held on the invitation of the Federal Council. These conferences have brought together the executive officers of the promotional departments of fifteen denominations. At the first conference held in March a day was spent in comparison of methods and programs with a view to learning from one another's experience. This opportunity for conference with one another was felt to be so valuable, affording the only point of contact now existing between them, that there was a unanimous request that the Federal Council should exercise its good offices in bringing them together for similar meetings from time to time.

On November 10th a second conference was held, at which the discussion centered around the following three items: "What Can Be Done to Sustain the Giving of the People at the Highest Level Thus Far Reached?" "How Should the Promotional Department be Related to the Administrative Agencies of the Denomination?" and "Is There Need for Closer Contact of Promotional Organization with One An-

other and with the Interdenominational Bodies?" A special committee has been appointed to make a study of the present methods of relating the promotional agencies to the administrative agencies in the several denominations, with a view to placing their findings at the disposal of all concerned.

The Washington Office

The events of this year have again, in a very signal way, revealed the wisdom of the Council in establishing an office at the national capitol. This has been especially the case during recent months when so large a number of our activities have needed to be transferred to that office, including publicity concerning the churches' interest in reduction of armament. Record should be made of the faithful and unselfish service of Bishop McDowell, the Chairman of the Washington Committee, whose time and service have been called for this year to an unusual degree, and of the increasingly effective service of Dr. Watson, whose office is now carrying so large a share of the burden, not only of our general work, but of the work of our Commissions. This office is also being used much more now by our denominational agencies and by other national organizations seeking appropriate church coöperation. The service rendered for the constituent bodies and their boards is alone a saving of both time and expense far beyond the expense of the office. Grateful recognition is due the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for its assistance in the support of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, which we are happy to say is to be continued during the coming year.

Dr. Macfarland has coöperated with Dr. Watson at Washington during the sessions of the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

One matter in connection with the Washington Office should be made clear. In some quarters it has been thoughtlessly associated with organizations in Washington for lobbying purposes. The fact should be made known that the office of the Federal Council is in no sense whatever a lobby, and that the Federal Council has never taken action on any specific measures in Congress, with the single exception of measures for the Army and Navy Chaplains, and possibly one or two other similar matters relating to distinctively religious work.

The Western Office

The office and the appointment of a representative in Chicago was clearly called for by the demand of our constituency

in the Middle West. One of the difficulties of the Council is that of the lack of close contact, the headquarters in both New York and Washington being so far removed from the rest of the country.

Dr. Willett's service in his immediate area, combined with his field work extending as far as the Pacific Coast, have already brought favorable reactions and we are beginning to feel the influence of the establishment of closer relationships in the West.

The Commissions of the Council

One of the most notable improvements in the work of the Commissions has been the constantly increasing relationship with denominational boards or committees. These are coming more and more to parallel the relationship between the Council and constituent bodies as a whole.

The Commission on Evangelism has probably done more to create warmly sympathetic relationships with the constituent bodies and with the local churches than any other agency. There have come in from every quarter of the country the warmest testimonials to the effectiveness of the service rendered by Dr. Goodell, in closest coöperation with the denominational secretaries for evangelism. This service has reached down not only to the churches themselves but to individual Christians through the help that Dr. Goodell has been to pastors seeking guidance in this primary task of the ministry.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service has passed through a severe testing of its work, especially in the field of industrial relationships. The result has been the strengthening of the Commission to a degree which would hardly have been believed possible. This support has been no more striking on the part of industrial workers than on the part of great employers of labor, including some of the most important industrial leaders in the nation; and we should not hesitate to say that this is very largely due to the persuasive personality of its secretary, Dr. Tippy, and to the skill with which Mr. Johnson has acquired and disseminated fair, accurate and helpful information on industrial affairs. The conferences with employers on the application of Christian principles to industrial life, held in many cities, have been notable achievements. The Research Department of the Commission is giving the church a valuable body of information on social questions from the Christian standpoint. It is coming to be looked upon as one of the most reliable institutions of its kind. A well-known student of social affairs lately declared that the Information Service, now issued fortnightly by the Department, contained the best analysis of the issues at stake

in the recent railway controversy that had come to his attention.

In the field of Christian Education the Federal Council has concentrated its attention upon the task of securing more effective coöperation among the many interdenominational agencies already dealing with the many cited educational tasks. The coöperation of the Council of Church Boards of Education, the Sunday School Council, International Sunday School Association, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Religious Education Association, Missionary Education Movement, and other educational organizations were secured in holding a conference covering two days at Garden City, L. I., last spring, at which the educational work of the church, as a whole, was considered. The discussion revealed so clearly the need for a better correlation of educational efforts that a Continuation Committee was appointed, which has carried through the movement for bringing the educational agencies into closer touch with one another, with a view to developing a more adequate and unified educational program.

Local Councils

The Commission on Councils of Churches is now covering a wide field in developing and assisting local federations and councils, and it is difficult to see how its work can be properly continued without the assistance of field secretaries to coöperate with Dr. Guild. While there are the usual fluctuations in local communities, there is no question but that on the whole the local federations are being more vital, largely through the improvement in the quality of men who are now being discovered to serve as their executives. Meanwhile, the task of state federation, and accompanying county organization, is assuming urgent importance, because here we find the channel through which the largely neglected problem of church coöperation in rural areas can most effectively be solved.

The sentiment for coöperation in local communities is now such that every state and city could be organized, if we could add to our force other men of the type of Dr. Guild. The conferences of local federation executives are an important factor in the extension of this service.

The Commission on Temperance has widely conveyed the important actions of the Quadrennial Meeting. There would be a real service to be rendered by this Commission were it possible to unify the work of the denominational agencies.

New Commission on the Church and Race Relations

Among the significant new tasks undertaken by the Council during the year has been that of making the churches effective

centers for developing better relations between the white and colored races in this country. The Commission on the Church and Race Relations, appointed last summer in accordance with action taken by the last meeting of the Executive Committee, has been organized under the chairmanship of Mr. John J. Eagan of Atlanta, one of the distinguished laymen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. In order that the Commission may fulfill the purpose for which it was created, it is a unanimous judgment that there should be a white and colored secretary working together on the task of securing racial coöperation, but the Commission is convinced that if the time has not yet come when it is possible to effect such an arrangement there should be at least a colored secretary who can begin work in the very near future.

Commissions Engaged in International Work

The wisdom of establishing on a firmer basis the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, in the early part of the year, has been made clear by the events of recent months, and especially has the judgment of the President of the Council been made apparent in the appointment of Dr. John H. Finley as Chairman. Dr. Finley has made unselfish contributions of time and strength to the important work which suddenly came upon the Commission in connection with the movement for reduction of armament and Christian methods in world politics, and Dr. Gulick has had to be diverted in considerable measure from his especial field on Relations with the Orient for this general work.

It is clear that there is a task in this field which cannot be adequately cared for by the special Peace Organizations, and which can only be undertaken by a body officially representing the churches as a whole in the way that the Federal Council represents them.

We have abundant testimony to the fact that the overwhelming popular sentiment which has made possible what the Conference on Limitation of Armament is achieving was more due to the churches than to any other agency. The action of the Administrative Committee in February marked the beginning of this popular expression. There is no more notable service which the Council has rendered during the year than its campaign of education in this field. But the Conference at Washington at the very best is but a beginning and there is no doubt but that this Commission during the coming years will become one of the outstanding features of the Council. The Commission should have a Secretary to be associated with Dr. Gulick who ought not to be permanently

diverted from the service of the Committee on Relations with the Orient. This body, which was formerly a separate Commission, is now a Committee of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. The results of the Washington Conference will undoubtedly offer new opportunities for this Committee and the service of Dr. Gulick.

The Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, largely through the earnest attention and service of Mr. William Sloane Coffin, continues to be a source of inspiration and material help to the churches in these nations. It is to be regretted that the constituent denominational committees have been so limited in the matter of available funds for this important responsibility. It is earnestly hoped that these conditions may change, and meanwhile the Commission is endeavoring to carry its work along through individual support.

If the letters and reports coming to us from Church leaders in European countries count for anything the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe has a great opportunity and mission. Our brethren in these countries are hard-pressed not only financially, but also because of political confusion. There are those who feel that the future of Protestantism can almost be said to be at stake. While the work of those denominational bodies undertaking the establishment of churches in these countries will be of great help in the strengthening of Protestantism, there is need at the same time that the historic churches in these nations should receive brotherly help from America. It is to be hoped that the Findings of the recent Conference on the Responsibility of the American Churches to European Protestantism may be speedily converted into realities. The Churches of Europe, like Europe itself, are looking to America.

A movement of large potential significance is the organization of the American Section of the Universal Conference of the Church of Christ on Life and Work. This movement was the result of a Conference at Geneva in 1920 which was called by the Federal Council. The Administrative Committee and the several Commissions of the Council have offered their services and the matter of co-operation in the interest of effective preparation is now the subject of conference with the American Section of the Universal Conference.

The minutes of the Administrative Committee will indicate the extent to which there has been personal contact with representatives of the churches of other lands who have been in conference with us. Our Friendly Visitors to the Churches of Europe and to both the Near East and the Far East have been the means of bringing helpful information to us and of

conveying our goodwill and fellowship to the churches in these lands.

While the absence of our President, Dr. Speer, is a great loss to us we can but rejoice that he is now carrying the messages of the Churches of Christ in America to great mission fields, where at the present moment his presence must be of even unusual help, because of the difficult political situation in the lands he is visiting. The Chairman of the Commission on Councils of Churches, Fred B. Smith, is now on a world tour in the interest of coöperative Christianity and international goodwill, with the approval of the Administrative Committee and the coöperation of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. Dr. Cadman fulfilled an important commission as our visitor to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at London.

It is not without significance that, just at the moment when our own nation is leading in great international movements for world brotherhood and other nations of the world are meeting in a League of the Nations, the Evangelical Churches of the world should be moving in the same direction.

It was indeed providential that all these relationships should have been established in unconscious preparation for the new day inaugurated by the Conference at Washington. Such men as Lord Bryce and other leaders from Europe have made it the subject of appreciative comment.

The Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers between the Churches of America, Great Britain and France, which is a joint body with the World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship, has been of great service to our Commissions on International Justice and Goodwill and on European Relations through that most important means—personal contact.

The Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe has coöperated with the American Committee on Religious Minorities and the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill with the Church Peace Union and World Alliance on several important occasions.

Mercy and Relief

That there is a call for a unified body, representing the churches, to meet the demands upon them for the relief of human suffering, is evident.

This need has been met from time to time in various ways. During the entire period of the war the Federal Council brought religious sanction to the appeals of the war relief organizations and was a stimulating factor, not only in secur-

ing contributions from the churches, but in creating public sympathy and touching the hearts of the people. From time to time the Commission on the Church and Social Service has assisted the American Red Cross; and in different forms to meet various exigencies, the Federal Council has placed itself at the disposal of the Near East Relief. There has been similar coöperation for Serbian relief and for the release of Siberian war prisoners.

Last year, as a constituent body of the European Relief Council, the churches came to the effective aid of Mr. Hoover through the service of our Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe. Mr. Hoover's letter, printed in the digest of the minutes of the Administrative Committee, shows how notable was the service rendered by the churches through the Federal Council. Later on the churches bore their share in bringing relief to the sufferers by famine in China through the Committee on Church Coöperation, of which Dr. Speer, the President of the Council, was the Chairman.

Meanwhile, needs within our own country appear from time to time calling for national organization on the part of the churches to meet them.

Inasmuch as the matter most pressing and least provided for has been that of physical relief in foreign countries it was deemed best, in organizing an agency for more effective dealing with the whole problem, to begin with the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and appoint a Committee on Mercy and Relief to function under its general direction. The first call that has come to it was from Mr. Herbert Hoover, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Federal Council, for relief for the children of Russia. A special committee has been appointed, of denominational representatives and representative Christian laymen, to make the appeal to our churches in behalf of the suffering children of Russia. Arrangements are also being made to appoint a representative of the Federal Council to serve on the staff of the European Relief Council in Russia.

Of course the most perplexing question that arises is that of the obligations of the churches and the laymen to the work of the denominational boards and other work intimately associated with work in the mission field. The Administrative Committee, feeling that this should be clearly recognized and that such appeals as that for Russia must be regarded as distinctively additional tasks, took the following action:

"VOTED: (1) That the Committee on Mercy and Relief of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be authorized to issue an appeal to the churches for Russian Relief.

"VOTED: (2) That the Administrative Committee of the Council issue a statement to the churches expressing recognition and ap-

proval of the calls upon the churches by their various Boards, and the other distinctive calls for generosity, special mention being made of the Near East Relief, and lay these matters upon the conscience of the churches."

Committee on the War and Religious Outlook

The study of outstanding problems confronting the church as a whole has been continued during the year by the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook. It has brought out the volume on "Christian Unity, Its Principles and Possibilities," which, bringing together the mature judgments of leading representatives of the major denominations of the country, has come to be regarded as the most comprehensive study of the movement for Christian coöperation and unity which has yet appeared in this country. The closing chapter entitled "Principles Which Underlie Further Progress" is especially commended to the thoughtful study of all leaders in the church.

A second edition of "The Church and Industrial Reconstruction" was brought out last Spring. This volume has served as a study course for student conferences during the summer and for many Bible study and Association groups. The reception which it has received, both from leaders in the labor movement and outstanding representatives of the business world, has been a remarkable tribute to the thorough-going study which the Committee gave to this report for fully two years.

Continuation Committee of General Wartime Commission

The final and complete report of the work of the Protestant Churches during the war is in preparation but not yet completed. The task of assembling the multitudinous data and of authenticating every point, so as to produce a volume of historical value, is so great that the progress upon the volume has been necessarily slow, especially so in view of the fact that there has been no one who has been able to take much time from other pressing duties. Sufficient progress, however, has been made to make it clear that we shall eventually have a volume which will be both a valuable historical record and also a needed interpretation of the significance of the coöperation which was developed among the churches under the stress of war and which is no less needed in the tasks for peace.

Special Committees

Committee on the Religious Work in the Canal Zone

In accordance with action of the Federal Council at Boston, a Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone was ap-

pointed by the Administrative Committee. Mr. E. E. Olcott of New York City is the Chairman. The Rev. Roy B. Guild is the Secretary. This Committee, upon the authority of the Federal Council and of the Union Church of the Canal Zone, has secured a Trust Agreement which was prepared by Mr. Henry W. Jessup. The Agreement makes the Federal Council a holding body for the Church, leaving the Church free in the management of its own work but guaranteeing to the denominational boards that may contribute for church buildings that these buildings will be used for evangelical work. The Agreement also safeguards the investments of the boards in this property.

The first contributions under this Agreement have been for the Church at Christobal. \$32,000 has been secured from four denominations. The Committee has assisted this congregation in securing the Rev. Harry Fisher as pastor.

Joint Committee on Surveys

The Committee on Social and Religious Surveys has taken charge of the incompletely surveys of the Interchurch World Movement, and is seeking to complete certain portions of these surveys. This Committee has been busy with the study of thirty selected counties in twenty-two different states of the Union, and of St. Louis, Missouri.

The principle adopted by this Committee on Social and Religious Surveys was that it would not undertake the carrying out of the program based upon these surveys but would seek to secure the desired results through the existing organizations. To do this the request was made that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Home Missions Council organize a Committee. This Committee is known as the Joint Committee on Utilizing Surveys. This Committee has given special attention to the survey of Salem County, New Jersey, and of St. Louis, Mo.

Board of Finance

The Board of Finance has been constituted of representative men in the business world, with Dr. Crossfield as its secretary.

The process of transition from the former unsatisfactory methods of securing funds has constituted a very difficult problem for the Board and its secretary. The denominational bodies have all registered their approval, in varying forms, of denominational support for the main portion of our budget,

but the adaptation of the denominational machinery to inter-denominational appropriation has not been easy.

The Board of Finance, its officers and the representatives of the denominational bodies deserve our gratitude for the patience and persistence with which they have worked on this difficult problem. Meanwhile, it is expected that we shall end the year in reasonably good shape, although unfortunately it has not been possible to carry out all of the work authorized and planned by the Quadrennial Meeting because of the necessity for cutting the budget.

The administration has, however, endeavored to follow the consistent policy of the Council and has not committed itself to expenditures without a reasonable prospect of resources, a policy which should be continued even though it involves delaying some important plans.

Our faithful treasurer has exercised his usual care in preserving the financial credit of the Council.

Educational Publicity

Owing to the necessity for curtailment of the budget of the Federal Council the publicity work has had to be carried on during most of the year without any secretary giving his attention primarily to this field. In spite of this obstacle, however, effective work has been done in interpreting to the general public the significance of the movement for Christian coöperation and of the activities which the churches are carrying on together through the Council.

In addition to publishing the Federal Council Bulletin and preparing for the religious press articles dealing with inter-denominational work, a most successful experiment has been made in a type of united educational publicity which no single denomination can hope to carry on alone. The outstanding illustration of this work during the year has been the campaign in behalf of reduction of armaments. From the middle of September up to the present time feature articles have been sent every week without a single exception to the religious press dealing with the interest of the churches in the disarmament issue. These articles, it should be noted, have not been concerned merely with the work of the Federal Council but have interpreted the moral and spiritual aspects of this great public question. Even more remarkable has been the program of educational publicity which has been carried on through the daily press of the country under the guidance of Mr. Arthur E. Hungerford, of Baltimore, whose invaluable service we have had for a little over two months. More than fifty stories or articles have been sent to the press of the country

either through the Associated Press and other press associations, or by releases directly to the papers themselves. The clippings from the daily press which have come to the Federal Council's office show that beyond question thousands of articles concerning the interest of the churches in the disarmament question have been published in the newspapers of the country during the last three months, and that this effort to convince the public that the churches are deeply concerned about disarmament and to interpret the reasons therefor has been a factor of great importance in developing the tide of public opinion which has made possible the achievements of the International Conference on Limitation of Armament.

The kind of work which we have been describing would be called "education" more correctly than publicity, unless the word "publicity" be given a larger and richer content than it has usually carried. What has been attempted has been, in a word, to interpret to the general public the meaning of the Christian Gospel for our contemporary life and to make clear the fundamental place which the church holds in the life of the world.

Other illustrations might be cited to show the possibilities of far-reaching work in this field. Such articles as those by Dr. Goodell summarizing the achievement of all the churches in additions to their membership, by Mr. McAll in interpreting the strategic significance of the French Protestant Churches in the life of the nation, and other articles dealing with the relation of the church to social and to international questions, have all received wide attention and indicate how much could be accomplished if provision could be made for a fuller development of this type of educational effort.

The Work of the National Offices

PRINTING and PUBLICATION:

This department has issued and distributed during the year "The Churches Allied for Common Tasks," and a new edition of "The Progress of Church Federation." A new and amplified edition of "The Year Book of the Churches" will shortly be issued from the Washington Office, having been in course of preparation for several months.

The volume on "Christian Unity, Its Principles and Possibilities," brought out by the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, is described elsewhere in this report.

The following is the more important pamphlet literature which has been issued.

What the Federal Council has Accomplished
Report to Constituent Bodies—May 1, 1921

- The Churches Together in Service of the Community, the Nation,
the World United for Service
Expressions of Opinion from Employers
The Federal Council and Industrial Relations
Labor Sunday Message—"Responsibility of the Church in Industry"
The Deportation Cases of 1919-1920
The Denver Tramway Strike of 1920
The Easter Message—March, 1921
The Week of Prayer for the Churches—January, 1922
The Fellowship of Prayer
A Typical State Organization
Organizing Coöperation to Make Communities Christian
Conference of Agencies of Christian Education
American Japanese Relations, 1916-1920
A Church Program for the Reduction of Armament
The Church and a Warless World
I Believe—A Creed for Believers in a Warless World
Steps Toward a Warless World—A Four-Lesson Study Course
Working Toward a Warless World
A Church Campaign for the Reduction of Armament
Problems of the Pacific and the Far East
In Behalf of our Sister Churches in France
A Declaration of Ideals and Policy Looking Toward a Warless World

Among other volumes distributed has been one entitled "Les Forces du Protestantisme Américain Contemporain" by Victor Monod and Henri Anet, which is a story of American Protestantism as told by visitors to us from France and Belgium.

Indication of the work of propagation through printed literature may be indicated by the following report:

VOLUMES DISTRIBUTED, 12,915

PAMPHLET LITERATURE

1. Distributed for the Federal Council	2,106,104
2. Distributed for Coöperating Bodies	1,781,737
3. Distributed for Government and National Organiza- tions	1,021,761
Total	4,909,602

LETTERS SENT OUT

1. For the Federal Council	857,915
2. For Coöperating Bodies	591,830
3. For Government and National Organizations...	389,317
Total	1,839,062

Conference and Field Work of the Secretaries

It would burden this review with innumerable details to attempt to make it a report of secretarial activities.

The personal work of the secretaries of the Council includes,

not only the administration of the several departments and relationships with the boards and committees of the denominations, but also rapidly increasing personal association with national bodies which are in appropriate coöperative relationships with the churches. The conferences attended in various parts of the country, the public meetings addressed, and the organizations with which our secretaries are associated, are almost numberless.

The two General Secretaries, in addition to caring for the general work of the Council not provided for by departments or commissions, and the secretaryship of those commissions which have no special secretaries, have also made a division of labor whereby they assist the secretaries of the other commissions and form points of contact between the commissions and the Administrative Committee. It is to be regretted that financial resources have not seemed to make possible this year the addition to the General Secretarial force authorized by the quadrennial meeting in Boston.

Matters of General Administration

The General Office administration is continued with the effective service of Miss Caroline W. Chase, Assistant Secretary, and the office room occupied and the staff employed has remained about the same, varying at different times according to demand.

Relation with Other Interdenominational Bodies

In addition to the coöperation with other organizations already referred to special mention should be made of the Consultative Committee of Interdenominational Agencies. This was created toward the end of 1920, made up of three official representatives of the following organizations, in addition to the Federal Council of the Churches: The Home Missions Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions, the Council of Church Boards of Education, the Sunday School Council, and, during its continuation, the Reorganization Committee of the Interchurch World Movement.

The purpose in the creation of this Consultative Committee by the action of the several agencies was to afford a definite center for regular conference as to the problems which they face together and their relationships to one another. Four meetings have been held during the year. Among the major questions which have been given consideration have been the

possibility of holding annual meetings of the interboard agencies in closer relation to one another, the practicability of more united efforts in behalf of recruiting for Christian life service, and a more concerted approach to the question of inter-racial relations in the United States. In all of these questions the opportunity for systematic conference has been most helpful and while no elaborate organization has been created personal contacts have been strengthened and larger informal coöperation secured.

Losses by Death

In the death of Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who died in Yokahama, Japan, September 6, the Federal Council has sustained a heavy loss.

The Council's officers and members were saddened to learn of the death on June 8th in Mexico of Rev. Jasper T. Moses, formerly connected with the Publicity Department of the Federal Council, who had resigned his position the first of March to assume important responsibilities in Mexico City for the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America.

Other valued members of the Council or its Commissions who have died during the year are Bishop George M. Mathews of the United Brethren Church, a member of the Council for many years, Bishop U. F. Swengel of the United Evangelical Church, a member of the Council, Bishop George W. Clinton of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Council; Rev. M. T. Morrill of the Christian Church, a member of the Council, Rev. A. McLean of the Disciples of Christ, a member of the Council, Rev. John H. Brandow of the Reformed Church in America, a member of the Council; Rev. Edward B. Bagby of the Disciples of Christ, an alternate member of the Executive Committee and a member of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains; Rev. John P. Peters, formerly a member of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, and Mr. H. H. Spooner, a member of the Commission on Temperance.

We record with sorrow for their loss and with gratitude for their service, those who have passed beyond during the year.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
SAMUEL McCREA CAVERT,
General Secretaries.

LOCAL COUNCILS OF CHURCHES IN 1921

(Report of Commission on Councils of Churches)

The past year has been a difficult one in which to secure the funds necessary for the maintaining of the regular work of the local churches. It has been even more difficult to secure funds for coöperative church work, yet that work has grown stronger throughout the country.

During this year the following additional cities have financed their Councils or Federation of Churches and employed Executive Secretaries: Milwaukee, Wis., Paterson, N. J., Passaic, N. J., and Toledo, Ohio. The churches of Kansas City, Mo., have organized a strong Council and secured pledges for the budget for two years. The churches of Brooklyn, N. Y., are now completing a similar campaign with every prospect of success. These two cities are looking for Executive Secretaries. The Secretary of the Commission on Councils of Churches has assisted in all these campaigns, either in forming the organization or securing funds, or both. Similar work is being done in Denver, Colo., Atlantic City and Trenton, N. J.

Each year the number of large cities which have not mobilized the church forces for community-wide service grows smaller. Less than a dozen large cities do not have a Council, a central office, which is a clearing house for all the churches and a secretary to harmonize the plans and coördinate the efforts of the Protestant forces. The leaders in three of these cities have asked this Commission to interpret the Church Council movement to the churches and to assist in perfecting and financing an organization.

There has also been an increase in the number of Councils that have been formed in cities which are not large enough to employ Executive Secretaries. The fundamental principles of coöperative work which apply to the largest cities apply to any community having only a few churches. The Commission has assisted these communities by personal visit, by correspondence and literature, or by arranging for some one of the city secretaries to give assistance. Any community blessed with local initiative and leadership can carry out helpful programs of mutual service. Hitherto the Commission has published only the names of the cities that employ secretaries. Now a list is being prepared of cities dependent upon volunteer leadership. The development of the State Councils and Federations will give strength to such community organizations. The wealth of printed matters being produced by City

Councils is also proving to be of great value to the smaller cities. The best plea that can be made to an unorganized city is the story of the accomplishments of other cities.

Progress is being made in the development of State organizations, but this is necessarily slow. Action must be taken by the State ecclesiastical judicatories and this usually requires from twelve to eighteen months. In Michigan the State Association of Churches has been formed. In New York several of the State bodies have voted to become members of a State Council of Churches and by May, 1922, it will probably be possible to organize the Council. There is no method now by which the Protestant Forces of the Empire State can function coöperatively in important matters of common concern to all. Similar efforts are being made in Illinois. The States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, and California are making steady progress. Much is being done in Pennsylvania in spite of the serious handicap of not having a full-time secretary in such a populous state. The Indiana Federation does not now have an Executive Secretary. To deal successfully with the great rural church problem there must be an established and adequately maintained state organization through which the state religious bodies can function. Efforts at local adjustment of comity problems generally result in serious conflicts with the officers of State bodies. Equity and comity must go hand in hand and be wisely lead. This phase of the work of the Commission on Councils of Churches demands all the time of a secretary. It is most unfortunate that the limitation of funds make this at present an impossibility.

There is a gradual evolution in the kind of work now being done by the City Councils. The program is being enriched by various efforts. The finest development has been in the line of recruiting the membership of the churches. The past year has been marked by large increases in church membership where the simultaneous pastoral evangelistic campaigns have been conducted. This plan makes the local community the field of endeavor and the local pastors the leaders. The results are most gratifying because they are large and permanent.

Another interesting development is the service being rendered in charitable and penal institutions. We have long noted how the Roman Catholic Churches serve in this field. In several cities the Protestant Church now ministers to the unfortunate persons of the Protestant fellowship or antecedents, whether they be unfortunate children, adult hospital patients, or delinquents in penal institutions, or the aged. This work is meeting with hearty approval and financial support on the part of all.

Much could be said about Religious Education, the many

kinds of Social and Civic undertakings, Christian Publicity, and activities in behalf of International Justice and Goodwill. The principles of coöperation are well established and the practice of coöperation through Church Councils has become an important factor in the life of scores of cities.

"The unity of the Spirit and the bond of Peace" finds expression in unity of effort. It is becoming nation-wide. The unification of service in the cities having Church Councils is proving to be of great value. This has been stimulated by the Cleveland Conference held in 1920, by the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Executive Secretaries, and by the interchange of literature by these secretaries. Now that nearly fifty cities employ or are seeking secretaries this Association has become a power in the religious life of the country. This year these secretaries were together for a week as the guest of the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. Their meeting was a School of Methods. During the coming year this Association will meet in Chicago. While each Council has no official connection with any other Council, or with the Federal Council, there is a close fraternal relationship. Nation-wide efforts such as the wartime campaigns, the more recent European Relief Fund Campaign, and still more recent, the Warless World Campaign reveal the possibility of whole-hearted voluntary coöperation by the Christian Churches in the cities of America.

During the year the new Commission for this quadrennium has been formed. The members have been variously nominated for appointment. Some were nominated by the different denominations, others by the city and state Councils, thus establishing a bond with them, others by the Committee of Direction. The eighteen women in the Commission were nominated by the officers of three interdenominational women's organizations.

Because this Commission is so scattered throughout the country it has been possible to have only one meeting which was held in June in connection with the Annual Conference of Executive Secretaries. A Committee of Direction consisting of fifteen members elected by the Commission directs the work between the meetings of the Commission.

The Chairman of the Commission has spoken in many cities, in a number of State universities and colleges and before various conferences and conventions. His message is always one of evangelism and Christian coöperation. He is now giving all his time to Christian work and contributes much of it to this Commission. On November 16, 1921, the Chairman sailed from San Francisco for an eight months' trip around the world on a mission of world peace and evan-

gelistism. He goes under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches and the Federal Council of the Churches.

The Secretary has devoted most of the year to the intensive campaigns indicated in the report of the cities employing secretaries this year. He served on the Committee of Control of the European Relief Committee, visiting several states at the request of the Committee to aid in promoting the work in those states. The members of this Committee were impressed with the quickness and the efficiency of the aid of the Churches in cities having Church Councils and employing secretaries as compared with the unorganized cities. This was equally true of the states.

The duty of the Commission for the coming year is quite plain. The plan of first organizing the large cities will be continued. It is not so difficult to do this as it was formerly because such good evidence of the value of the organization can be brought from the cities that have had two to ten years of continuous success. Still it requires much time to get these facts to the pastors and church members, to bring them together for conference, to agree on a plan that must be submitted to the local churches, to convene the delegates, to secure the necessary funds locally, to form the organization, and most difficult of all, to help find the man of leadership and executive ability who, as secretary, can lead the churches to perform unitedly the most needed community service.

The Commission must gather up the experiences of the cities in which the women are taking a more active part in the work. For some years the Church Council program was a program for the men of the churches. Now, while the women of the churches are more interested than ever in Missions, the former bond of union between the women of the churches, they wish to do more than the missionary work of former days. They desire to do their part in the home town as Churchwomen, not merely as Clubwomen. This program is just being evolved. This Commission, with the secretaries of the Councils and Federations must render a very definite service along this line.

More attention must be given to the development of State Councils of Churches. To neglect this duty is to have Protestantism fail in one of the most important opportunities of the day. The experience of the churches in a few States are now available for other States. There is close coöperation with the Home Missions Council which has given much attention to forming Councils in States which are still largely home missionary fields.

After all, the work done by this Commission is largely the

result of the work being done by the City and State Secretaries. More than fifty men, and a few women, are now employed. The last three years have been difficult ones for them but they have not faltered. There is a wonderful camaraderie among them. As each city and state is working out its own salvation in this line, local autonomy being a basic principle, the demand is for initiative and self-reliance, and the secretaries have qualified. The programs of evangelism, religious education, publicity, survey, comity, international goodwill and justice, social service, are not carried out by them, but by the men and women of the churches whose thoughts and efforts are coördinated and directed by them. The true Council of Churches is the one in which the churches unite to help one another and to perform community tasks which they cannot perform acting independently of one another. In the same way, the Commission on Councils of Churches function with and through all these organizations to make effective throughout the United States the community programs for coöperating churches.

FRED B. SMITH,
Chairman.

ROY B. GUILD,
Secretary.

EVANGELISM

"Religion," says Professor Fisk, "is yet the largest and most ubiquitous fact connected with the existence of mankind upon the earth. Many men in our time and in earlier generations have denied this and have affirmed that a broader culture would make it unnecessary. Such parvenus have often gathered to give the remains of religion a decent burial, but the obsequies have always been postponed. Religion has an indefatigable ability to come back. Humanity has an unquenchable thirst after God which can only be satisfied by Him who said, 'I am the water of life.' Therefore it happens that even the scientists are crying out after God."

A few days ago in Washington, one of the great national leaders said, "Nothing can save the soul of the nation and of the Armament Conference except to evangelize them." The leaders in business are saying that the questions which front the world are not at bottom social or economic questions, but spiritual; that the bitter contentions among men can be only settled on the basis which was proposed long ago by the Man of Nazareth; that what business needs today is faith and prayer and the spirit of God. With such world-wide convictions voiced by the leaders of men, the challenge which is laid upon us brooks no denial or delay. Supremely concerned by these matters and in the thick of the battle, your Commission makes its report from the field, bringing, first, intelligence as to how the battle goes, and, second, suggesting plans for conference and attack.

The year ending last Easter marked the largest ingathering which the churches of America have ever seen. This ingathering has not been made by a few mass meetings under a few great leaders. The plan on which the campaign has been carried forward has been that of pastoral and personal evangelism. Most of the leading denominations have now either a Commission and Secretary of Evangelism, backed by the whole church, or picked men whom it has sent forth as leaders to stir up denominational effort in spiritual things. What is more important than anything else, an atmosphere has been developed and new standards have been set up. The reports which come to our office from the churches are that men and churches are being increasingly weighed not on the basis of salary or church architecture, or social prominence or moneys raised, but on the one basis for which the church was organized—the winning of men and women to the personal choice

of Jesus Christ, and the giving of themselves in full loyalty to Him and to His program. It shows that the ministers and laymen are insisting that the church shall magnify its function as the salt of the earth and the light of the world. We have sent out reports which we have gathered from the churches showing that not far from two millions have been won to the membership of the Churches of Christ in America.

In the prosecution of this work nothing has been more heartening than to see the churches of all denominations standing shoulder to shoulder and seeing eye to eye in this primal matter. While there is room for diversity in method, there is apparent an increasing unity of spirit. Denominations are saying, "If thy heart be as my heart, give me thy hand." As an illustration of this what could be more encouraging than the fact that the Secretaries of Evangelism for the different denominations have united with us in holding inspirational meetings in the great cities of the country, where all the denominations were gathered together and where these secretaries, each seeking to inspire his own denomination to fellowship, have brought to all the denominations their own evangelistic emphasis. It can hardly be estimated what impressions have been made upon these cities by the fact that whatever denominational differences there may have been are, in this matter of life and death, forgotten, and on the same platform these denominations are bringing their message and challenge that they may quicken the holy zeal of members of their own and other communions. To tell in what cities these meetings have been held would be to call the roll of the leading cities of the country from Maine to Nebraska and from Michigan to Texas. These cities have united in expression of the greatest appreciation of the service thus rendered to the cause of evangelism throughout the country. In some cases the railroad fare of ministers in the country has been paid by their own denominations that they might come under the influence of these meetings and streams of influence have been started which have flowed far and wide.

New and effective literature has been developed, which has put into the hands of pastors and church workers both method and inspiration. Leaflets and booklets have been multiplied by the different denominations which make it possible for every pastor to have the most approved methods of evangelistic work within his reach, and any who desire to do personal work can find here methods which have been marvellously successful in winning men to Christ.

Simultaneous meetings have been held throughout the country by which a feeling of brotherhood has been developed and in many cities the entire ecclesiastical atmosphere has been

changed. The selfish spirit which asks, "What is coming to me and my church out of this and how can I get the largest returns for the least cost," has almost entirely disappeared, and in most cities and towns a new era of delightful cooperation and sympathetic fellowship is apparent.

There is a very general purpose to make the Easter period the climax of the great ingathering of the church. Many who had been indifferent with regard to the actual winning of men to Christ and His Church have seen a new light. They are not content any longer with simply presenting Christ, but they are persisting in following up the message and bringing men to a definite decision. Perhaps no one day has so exemplified the fellowship of the churches as the observance of Good Friday. In many cities the churches have united to hold services in churches and theatres from twelve o'clock until three p.m. In some cities the offices of the entire city government and the great stores have closed in order that all might participate in the solemn and suggestive services of the day which marks the supreme passion of our Lord. In these services denominational lines are forgotten, and in one city there were thirty-six centers where neighboring churches united in these impressive services. Several cities, especially those where effective local federations are at work, report an ingathering of more than 25,000 members, largely as the result of the pre-Easter evangelistic meetings.

Great emphasis is also being laid upon the purpose to make it possible and the expected thing that an evangelistic effort should be made in every church. The great denominations have far-reaching plans to this effect. The Presbyterian Church plans to have each church in each presbytery visited, wherever desired, by workers and speakers from without to the end that every church in the denomination may catch the evangelistic spirit. The Baptist Church has a dozen states already organized under proper leadership, in which each Baptist Church in the state will be reached. The Methodist Church has its district organizations where far-reaching plans have been put into execution, so that the humblest church in the connection may feel a vital relation to the whole body and catch the spirit of aggressive evangelism. This same purpose is being carried out through many denominations.

There are also State Federations, notably in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, where it is planned to make each county a unit and to see that no church or community is unreached. A most vital accessory in this work has been the organization of gospel teams or business men's evangelistic associations, where the work of the old-time "praying band" has been augmented, and laymen

have gone out to carry the good tidings to churches and school houses. Many of the leading laymen of the country have counted it a great pleasure to give their time to this work. In one city during the last year, such an association of fifty laymen actually brought into the membership of the churches of that city over 350, mostly men converted in their meetings.

The work of vocational evangelists must not be overlooked. In many cities blessed and far-reaching results have come from union services, where accredited evangelists of deep spiritual experience and power have been blessed of God in stimulating the spiritual life of the church and winning scores and hundreds for the Kingdom of God.

It has been the great pleasure of the Secretary of our Commission to represent both our Commission and the Federal Council at the great denominational gatherings of the churches. Here he has been able to combine the fraternal greetings with the evangelistic note, which has seemed to find response throughout the churches. Perhaps in no place has the opportunity for good been greater than in the great Conferences of ministers and Christian workers throughout the country. Here men of vision have gathered with deep longing to know the will of God. Here their faith has been quickened, and they have gone to their tasks, having seen a vision to which they have not been disobedient.

The response also in our theological schools has been most encouraging, and we believe that in most of our schools there is an increasing purpose on the part of the faculty to see that the men who are to lead the host of God evangelistically shall have adequate preparation both of spirit and of method.

What for the coming year? The Presbyterian Church in the United States (South) has sent us an overture suggesting that this year be a year of preparation for the greatest evangelistic movement of the centuries, that the Church shall give itself to such preparation as will fit it to be an instrument in the hands of God for work of grace unequalled in the history of the land. To this appeal our hearts must beat a tumultuous response. Wise methods must be used and great wisdom will be needed to suit the means to the end, and to accomplish this purpose in harmony with His wishes who broke His heart upon the cross. But in addressing ourselves to such a task, is it not true that the first response must be an individual one? "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you." However much there may be in the New Testament about speaking the truth, there is more about living it, about walking in the ways of God's commandments, about keeping oneself unspotted from the world.

There is an evangelism which is not preceded by trumpets

and is not confined to special places or ordinances. It is as pervasive as the light and needs no herald. When Moses came down from the Mount from the presence of God, he wist not that his face shone. Was there ever a finer example of unconscious evangelism than that which Stanley records in the life of Livingston? "I went to Africa as prejudiced as the biggest infidel in London. I saw a solitary old man and asked myself, 'Why on earth does he stop here? What is it that inspires him?' Little by little his sympathy and spirit became contagious, seeing his piety, his gentleness, his zeal, and how quietly he did his duty, I was converted by him, though he had not tried to do it." We recall that glorious afternoon—historic now for more than two millenniums—when Phidias proposing to Socrates that they return within the gates of Athens, the wise man responded, "Ought not you and I to pray before we leave?" So he breathed toward the glorious Grecian sky the prayer of his soul, "O thou author of nature, well beloved, grant that I may be beautiful in the inner man." If we have this will not all men be moved by it? A generation ago an editorial in a Boston daily paper ran as follows: "It was a gloomy day yesterday with overhanging clouds and clinging mists, but Phillips Brooks walked down Newspaper Row, bowing here and there to his friends, and the day was all sunshine."

So heart speaks to heart, and life answers life, and in such an unconscious evangelism is the foundation of that power through which the church is to transform the world. Must we not set up the family altars which are fallen down, or erect them where they have never existed? Must we not, like the Puritans, bound our day on the East by supplication and on the West by thanksgiving, if we are to keep ourselves and our children unspotted from the world? Must not the home and the Sunday School go hand in hand in the training of our youth? Must we not remember that every service of worship, every lesson in the Sunday School, every help or recreation the Church may offer a community must have for its ultimate object the winning of the soul to God?

It has been well said by Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin that a world in desperation demands of the Church whether she has a gospel and pleads that if she has, she publish it forthwith.

We will use approved methods, but we will go out to reach the least and the last and the lost. We will train our children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, but we will follow any who have gone astray until we bring them back to the fold.

Our Secretary has made detailed reports of the work for the entire year both to the Commission on Evangelism and

to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council. The limits of this report make it impossible to present the items here. It is perhaps enough to add to the matters already referred to in this report that the Secretary has travelled more than fifty thousand miles in the prosecution of his work. The reports which have come back from the cities, the conventions and the schools which he has addressed, express the deepest appreciation of the work which has been done for them. The following testimony from Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, President of the Chicago Federation, is a fair example of the many reports received:

"The meeting on October 3rd in the Auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. was pronounced by those who have had long experience in Chicago as being the most remarkable gathering of ministers they have ever witnessed."

Dr. Arthur H. Armstrong, Secretary of the St. Louis Federation writes:

"The visit of the evangelistic secretaries to St. Louis, under Dr. Goodell's wise leadership, made a deep impression. The Federal Council has rendered the whole community a distinct service in lending him to us."

Meetings were held in the following cities either by the Commission with the Secretaries of Evangelism of the different denominations, or by Dr. Goodell alone: Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Gloversville, N. Y.; Boston, Pittsfield, Framingham, North Adams, Lowell, Charlton, Mass.; Richmond, Portsmouth, Olney, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Va.; Hamilton, Cleveland, Toledo, Tiffin, New Concord, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; Lincoln, Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Memphis, Tenn.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Junaluska, N. C.; Fort Worth, Texas; Atlanta, Ga.; Crestwood, Ky.; Newark, Passaic, N. J., and New Britain, Conn.

The Committee appointed to issue a call to prayer in view of the Conference on Disarmament on November 11th, was glad to unite with the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill in sending out the call to prayer, to which the country has made such remarkable response.

By the vote of the Federal Council, we have sent out, as has been our custom for several years, a call to the churches for the observance of the Week of Prayer, January 1st to January 7th, 1922, and have sent out a list of prayer topics and Scripture readings for that week, based upon the topics prepared by the World's Evangelical Alliance. There is an increasing call for these topics. One denomination has asked for 8,000 copies. There is a noticeable quickening of the prayer life throughout the churches.

J. ROSS STEVENSON, *Chairman,*
C. L. GOODELL, *Executive Secretary.*

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

In submitting a report for the Commission on Christian Education, it is necessary, first of all, to make it clear that in the formal sense of the term the Federal Council has no Commission dealing with this subject. While officers have been appointed and authority given for the organization of such a Commission, for reasons to be explained below it has not yet seemed wise to act upon this authorization. This is not to be understood, however, as meaning that serious attention has not been given to the subject of Christian education and important work definitely undertaken.

To those who have been giving their attention to the field of Christian education, it has been clear for several years that one of the most pressing needs of the church is a more effective coördination of the agencies now working at this many-sided task. For although there are effective organizations at work on various phases of the work of Christian education, we have yet to correlate their efforts so as to secure an adequate and unified educational program for the church as a whole. Even a casual survey of the present situation makes this clear. The work of the Sunday school agencies, of the agencies for missionary education, of the young people's societies, of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, of the Boy Scouts, and still other organizations in the local community are obviously not related to one another in such a way as to secure what could properly be called a community system of religious education. The relation of the church's educational work to that of the public school is a problem still unsolved. The correlation of the church's agencies for religious education in the parish with her agencies for religious education in the schools and colleges is also still uneffected. These and many other problems demand the united consideration of all the agencies of Christian education if the church is adequately to fulfil its teaching function in modern society.

Under these conditions, instead of creating a new Commission without definite responsibility for any specific educational task, it was felt to be wiser to direct the energies of the Council to securing effective coöperation between the agencies already in existence. Accordingly, after consultation with each of the more important interdenominational bodies and with their coöperation, the Federal Council arranged for a conference of the agencies of Christian education which was

held at Garden City, Long Island, on May 12th and 13th. This action carried into effect a recommendation of the Federal Council made at the Quadrennial Meeting in Boston, December 1st to 6th, 1920, as follows:

"In view of the pressing need for a larger program of Christian Education which shall be comprehensive and inclusive, and which is now being contemplated by the several educational agencies, and therefore the necessity for the coöperation of these agencies throughout the preparation of such a program, this Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of Churches authorizes its executive officers to call a thoroughly representative conference of educational agencies at the earliest practicable date to work out the best plan for securing the most helpful working relationships, the personnel, program and all other arrangements of the conference to be determined by the chairman and the general secretary (or other two officials) of each of the interdenominational educational agencies in consultation."

The call for the Garden City conference was issued by the following bodies: the International Sunday School Association and Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, the Council of Church Boards of Education, the International Sunday School Lesson Committee, the American Sunday-School Union, the World's Sunday School Association, the Religious Education Association, the Missionary Education Movement, the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, the Board of Missionary Preparation, the Conference of Theological Seminaries, the Association of Biblical Instructors in American Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Conferences of Church Workers in Universities, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the International Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools.

The conference was attended by about seventy representatives of the various educational agencies. The program included a thorough discussion of the following topics: "The Churches' Educational Responsibility," "The Educational Program of the Local Community," "The Churches' Educational Work in Centers of Higher Learning," and "The Educational Program of the Church as a Whole." At the conclusion of the conference its findings were officially recorded in the following statement, which expresses clearly and succinctly the point of view which has guided the Federal Council's work in this field since that time.

1. "As representatives of the agencies of Christian education, assembled at Garden City, Long Island, May 12 to 14, we desire to record our deep appreciation of the great value of this Conference. It has brought together for the first time official representatives of practically all the varied educational agencies connected with the Protestant churches, and has afforded them an opportunity

to consider their educational task as a whole and the possibility of a larger coöperation in fulfilling their responsibility. It has given us an even deeper sense of the fundamental importance of Christian education, and of the urgency of the demand for a more adequate and unified educational program.

2. "We note with great satisfaction the large progress already made toward the effective coöordination of programs and organizations in this field through such agencies as the International Sunday School Lesson Committee and the Council of Church Boards of Education. We follow with interest and sympathy the negotiations now in progress between the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association and trust that the outcome may be a more effective coöordination of the forces now operating in these important fields. We desire to support and strengthen all movements toward co-operation now under way.
3. "At the same time we register the conviction that some more inclusive coöordination is essential to the complete fulfillment of our whole educational task. We feel an imperative need for some continuous provision for conference on the part of all the agencies carrying on the many-sided work of Christian education. Such problems as those which we have considered in this Conference are not the concern of one agency alone, or even of a group of agencies covering less than the whole field; they can be solved adequately only as the various agencies make their plans in full knowledge and understanding of what is being planned by others. To awaken the public conscience to the need for Christian education; to secure a system of Christian education that shall include the whole community; to reach the groups outside the churches and now untouched by any of our agencies; to relate the work of the Sunday school, of the agencies for missionary education, of the young people's societies, of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations, of the Boy Scouts and other organizations in the local community more closely to one another; to adjust the Church's educational work to that of the public school; to study religious education scientifically and to make the best use of modern research in general education; to organize more effectively the religious influences in the institutions of higher learning that are not supported by the churches; to correlate the Church's agencies for religious education in the parish with her agencies for religious education in her schools and colleges,—these and other problems all demand the united consideration of all the agents of Christian education if the most effective program is to be achieved.
4. "We recommend, therefore, that a Continuation Committee of this Conference be created, made up of one representative of each of the national interdenominational or non-denominational agencies carrying on educational work, whose duty it shall be through regular meetings:
 - (a) To study further the present situation in the whole field of Christian education and the ways in which the most effective coöperation of the existing agencies can be secured.
 - (b) To arrange, sometime within a year, for a further conference similar to the present one, to be made up of representatives of all the agencies of Christian education.
 - (c) To suggest ways in which certain phases of the task of Christian education which are not yet cared for by any agency could be successfully developed.

5. "We recommend further that the Continuation Committee be provisionally made up of the representatives of the various agencies which have served upon the Committee on Findings, subject to such changes as the officers of any of those organizations may care to make; that this provisional Continuation Committee be requested to effect an organization and provide for the services of a secretary as soon as possible; and that each of the participating agencies be invited at its next annual meeting to designate its official representative upon the Continuation Committee.
6. "We believe that through these steps we may come to such a larger sense of the greatness and oneness of our educational task that a permanent Council on Christian Education, in which all the agencies of Christian education shall be included, may be formed and may make possible a more adequate program of Christian education in the nation and in every local community."

Following the conference a Continuation Committee made up of an official representative of each of the national inter-denominational agencies carrying on educational work was appointed. This has taken the place of the larger and more formal Commission on Christian Education which might otherwise have been created. This Committee has held two meetings, and affords a center through which the various educational agencies meet from time to time for conference on common problems and for consultation as to one another's plans.

A thorough study of the existing situation in the whole field of religious education was felt to be so important that the Continuation Committee at its first meeting voted to co-operate fully with the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook in the preparation of its report on "The Teaching Work of the Church." At the request of that Committee it has agreed to assume editorial responsibility for the volume which, when completed, ought to embody the consensus of judgment of those who are now actively engaged in administering the church's educational agencies.

Two important fields, relatively unoccupied by the existing educational agencies, have challenged the attention of the Continuation Committee. One of these has to do with the period of later adolescence, for which it is clear no adequate program of religious education is now being carried on. A special sub-committee, including representatives of organizations particularly interested in this group (the Sunday School Council, the International Sunday School Lesson Committee, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations), was therefore created, and has already taken steps in several local communities to secure the co-operation of the agencies dealing with later adolescence in working out some adequate plan.

The other neglected field is that of the independent college

and university. While the religious needs of the denominational college and the state university have received special attention from the educational agencies of the church, the independent institution has been largely left to its own devices. A sub-committee made up of the representatives of the Council of Church Boards of Education, the Association of Biblical Instructors in American Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Christian Associations, is considering how to secure a more effective program of Christian education in these institutions.

The value of the conference held at Garden City last May was so unmistakable that the representatives of the participating agencies have voted unanimously that a similar conference should be held during the coming year, at which the problem of developing a more adequate and unified program of education for the Church as a whole can be studied further. The dates tentatively agreed upon for this conference are May 2 and 3.

The task confronting the Federal Council in the educational field may be summarized as follows:

(1) To secure the whole-hearted support of the churches for what is now being done in the field of Christian education and to win their approval for a still larger program.

(2) To bring about the effective correlation of the existing agencies of Christian education so as to make possible in each locality a unified system of religious education for the community as a whole.

(3) To give special attention to educational needs not now being cared for by any of the existing agencies.

A serious consideration of this last task would require us to face our responsibility not only for teaching those already within our Sunday schools and Christian colleges, but also for teaching the great masses of the people now unreached by any of our agencies for Christian education. In particular two phases of the church's educational responsibility require much more careful consideration than they have yet received: first, the responsibility of the pulpit as a teaching agency for instructing the rank and file of Christian people in the nature of the religion they profess and the consequences which follow from it for the life they are living in their several capacities as citizens, workers and home makers; secondly, the need of securing through the existing agencies for the formation of public opinion, the press, periodical literature and the like, an adequate presentation of the Christian ideal for society. This all but entirely neglected phase of the church's responsibility will be dealt with in at least a preliminary way in the

report on "The Teaching Work of the Church" which, in coöperation with the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, the Continuation Committee of the Garden City Conference of Educational Agencies expects to publish sometime during the coming year.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN
Chairman.

SAMUEL McCREA CAVERT,
Secretary.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The outstanding features of the work of the Commission for the year have been the development of the Research Department, the extension of industrial conferences and the work of the Study Committee on Community Organization. The development of the Research Department includes its financing, the creation of a bi-weekly Information Service, the publication of the reports on the Denver Tramway Strike and the Deportation Cases of 1919-1920, and the preparation of study courses and outlines of study courses on the social applications of Christian principles. The extension of industrial conferences includes industrial and community conferences in many important industrial centers, the issuance of the statement on the Open Shop in January, 1921, the rallying of liberal employers to the support of the Council, and conferences to clarify the function of the church in industry. The work of the Study Committee on community organization, the direction of which has been with the office of the Commission for over a year, looks toward the creation of a national conference in this field.

Development of the Research Department

The Research Department now has a staff of four persons, all engaged in gathering materials bearing upon the social work of the church, and in putting these materials in suitable educational form. The Department has been developed in response to a growing demand on the part of the several denominational social service departments for information and for educational literature. We are building up a library of Christian social work containing extensive files and indices which will constitute an increasingly valuable repository of information. In accord with the charter which was given to the Commission on the Church and Social Service in the resolution which brought it into being thirteen years ago we are giving most attention to those problems which involve the application of Christianity to economic and industrial conditions.

Financing the Department

It has been felt that research and the preparation of literature can be carried on effectively only on a cooperative basis. Acting on this conviction the Congregational Social Service Commission, the Episcopal Department of Christian Social

Service, and the Boards of Home Missions of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches and of the Reformed Church in the United States have made definite appropriations to this Department. Other denominational contributions are expected. With the aid of certain individual gifts the Department has been able to finance its work wholly on designated funds, thus competing in no way with other claims upon the Federal Council. An expansion of its program is now being undertaken, but the same financial policy will be followed.

As to the scope and method of the Department it should be said that early in the year a conference was held for the purpose of considering the functions of the Department and the proper delimitation of its field. The church leaders, social workers, engineers and industrial experts who attended this conference counseled that the Department should direct its efforts mainly toward the assembling of materials made available by technical research organizations and should make original investigations only as situations may arise which do not require technical preparation for their study. This policy is being followed and the main occupation of the staff is with the collation, organization and moral interpretation of a mass of material concerning, for example, social and living conditions, wages and hours of work, industrial relations, social education and programs of community betterment, all of which material has been made available by governmental and other agencies but seldom used in any general way. At the same time the Department holds itself in readiness to make original inquiries at any time in order to determine to what extent Christian principles may be violated in any given social situation, or to clarify the meaning of these principles in actual operation.

The Information Service

The chief single accomplishment during the present year has been the establishment of the Information Service. Through these bulletins, facts concerning current social movements and conditions, especially those relating to industry, are furnished twice a month to the religious press and to a growing number of ministers, teachers, Christian Association secretaries, and other persons in positions of influence. The bulletins thus far issued have been received with enthusiastic interest in all parts of the country. The Service is furnished to the religious press as a clip sheet. Some of the editors have informed us that they place a high value upon it. It is now being offered in block subscriptions at reduced rates to college and seminary students.

PUBLICATIONS

Two special reports have been brought out during the current year. One, "The Deportation Cases of 1919-1920," was the result of a careful study into the treatment of aliens whose deportation was sought by the Government on political grounds. The book contains certain recommendations for improved procedure in dealing with immigrants which are of interest now in connection with the installation of a new régime at Ellis Island. The second report contains the findings of the investigation into the cause of the Denver Street railway strike of 1920, which was mentioned in advance of the completion of the report at the Quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council a year ago. Many months were consumed in the effort to make this report accurate and adequate and to give it the educational and remedial quality which we desire all our industrial reports to have. The Denver report has already made itself felt in modifying the attitude of labor groups toward organized religion.

Aside from the material that has gone directly into the Information Service reports have been prepared on employe representation, unemployment and workers' education. A brief study of the railroad labor situation has been made which will be consistently followed up. Data concerning the coal industry are also being assembled so that our constituents in the various churches may be fully informed of the essential facts when the working agreements in the coal mines are up for consideration next Spring. The Bureau of Industrial Research in New York is cooperating in this undertaking. A report on the problem of social control as related to the motion picture industry is now being prepared with the cooperation of the Russell Sage Foundation.

In the realm of standard educational literature for social service the Department has several important projects under way. A study course in Christian Citizenship will be ready for the press shortly. This will be the second of the Social Problems Discussion Series of which the first, "What is the Christian View of Work and Wealth?" was published last year. A manual of social work for the local church is also in process of preparation. This book will undertake to provide the basis for an analysis of the social problems, and an approach to the social tasks, of every well recognized type of church. We are also preparing an exposition for the general reader, of the social message of Christianity, and a study course based on the social ideals of the churches. Two study courses have been outlined for the International Sunday School Lesson Committee, one dealing with Christian ideals in industry and the other with the social implications of stewardship.

An advanced study book on Christian principles as applied to industry and based concretely upon the coal industry is also being outlined.

The scope of this educational program has been widened within the last few weeks by the enlargement of the Educational Committee, which will now cooperate actively with several of the other commissions of the Federal Council in preparing educational literature,—both pamphlet reports and study courses. These will be promoted among the churches, Bible schools, forums and Christian Associations. In this way we aim to achieve nothing less than a balanced, coordinated program of Christian social education.

Industrial Conferences

The industrial conferences grew out of the conviction that if the needed changes in industrial organizations, and especially in the labor relations of American industry, are to be accomplished without revolution or without expensive and dangerous disturbances, it will be necessary for the parties to industry—employers, employees and the public—to work together in a spirit of goodwill and fair dealing. This means the Christian spirit in industry. To work to create this spirit, to interpret the teachings of Jesus to industrial relations through its teaching agencies, and to exert its influence to bring together into helpful cooperation the individuals of these groups who worship at its altars, is deemed to be the legitimate sphere of the church.

This problem of the function of the church in industry is as yet only partially thought through and worked out. It is fraught with difficulties and embarrassments, but these difficulties are indications of the importance of the field and the vital contribution which the church has to make. As the art of teaching is learned only by teaching, so the church can learn how to work skilfully in the industrial field only by going ahead carefully but resolutely, profiting by mistakes as well as by successful effort. The industrial conferences so far held may be considered as largely path-finding, the blazing of a trail, the determination of method; although, fortunately, they have been successful from the start.

The first conference on Christian Ideals in Industry was held in Atlanta, May 21, 1920, under the auspices of the Atlanta Council of Churches with the assistance of Mr. John J. Eagan, who brought 200 representative Atlanta employers together. The method of using laymen to speak on the more technical aspects of Christian principles in industry, which has been followed effectively in later conferences, was introduced by bring-

ing to the South, with the Executive Secretary, Mr. Earl Dean Howard of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Company, Chicago.

Since the Atlanta meetings eleven conferences have been held in the following cities: Cincinnati, Dayton, Chicago, Philadelphia, Wichita, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, Sacramento, Duluth, Boston and Rochester. The Executive Secretary has visited Washington, Baltimore, Hartford, Cleveland, Newark, Denver, Boise, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Los Angeles to arrange for conferences still to be held. A series in four Texas cities is now being organized by a southern committee. A promising beginning has been made also in arranging special meetings in industrial centers to be addressed by influential men who have had a part in successful experimentation. Mr. Arthur Nash addressed well attended meetings in Newark, Hartford and Worcester, following the conference of November 7th, under the joint auspices of the Commission and local church federations.

The Executive Secretary assisted Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Mr. W. H. Stockham in organizing a very successful conference of southern employers at Lake Junaluska, N. C., August 11-13, and participated as representative of the Federal Council in the inauguration of President Edwin W. Dunlavy, of the Iliff School of Theology, in October. He is now working out a plan with Dr. Dunlavy for lectures and a course on Church Federation and Christian Ideals in Industry for the summer school of Iliff to be held in Denver during June and July.

Another notable series of conferences was organized to define the function of the church in relation to industry. The first met on October 16, 1920, and brought together economists and leaders of the church and of industry. The second was a meeting with employers in the home of Mr. R. J. Caldwell, New York, March 10, 1921. In these conferences employers heard men from their own ranks describe practical experimentation in their factories. The third was an all-day conference on November 7, 1921. The morning and afternoon sessions were held in the assembly room of the Russell-Sage Foundation, and the evening dinner at the Yale Club. The program of this conference marked an advance on the first and second, in that the discussion centered upon two concrete expressions of the Christian spirit; the possibility of a permanently higher level of wages relative to the cost of living for lower paid workers; and provisions against future periods of unemployment. In the evening Mr. Seebohm Rowntree was guest of honor and made a notable contribution to the solution of the problems at issue.

On December 9th the first formal conference with repre-

sentatives of organized labor was held in the home of Mr. Harold A. Hatch, New York. It followed closely the lines of the conference of March 10th, 1921, in the home of Mr. R. J. Caldwell and was devoted to the discussion of the relationship of the church to labor.

A beginning has also been made in the use of personal influence, especially that of ministers and church officials, with leaders of industry on both sides and with public officials, during critical situations of actual or imminent conflict. The church is using but slightly its possible influence for conciliation and coöperation by this silent but effective method.

The Open Shop Statement

The Federal Council has passed through a grave crisis because of its attitude on industrial questions, and it has both lost heavily and gained heavily. The losses have been both financial and in personal support; the gains financial and also a new and inspiring personal support. It is hard to cast the balances with accuracy, but it has become apparent that both the Federal Council and the churches which it serves have been purified by the fires, and that they have acquired a new influence in the life of the nation. The charge so long made by radical groups that the church is under the control of privileged interests has been proven false. A great historical event has taken place. The church, though not desiring to provoke controversy, has dared to risk the loss of financial support in behalf of its duty as a teacher. It has held its ground under fire and is advancing; while around it are rallying an unexpected and increasing number of employers and men and women of influence.

The Statement on the Open Shop Movement, which was issued in January, 1921, created much discussion and opposition, and caused financial embarrassment for the Federal Council. It was a protest against the use of the open shop principle to destroy labor organization. Seven months later the President of the American Manufacturers' Association issued a statement identical in principle, as a protest to the Employing Printers of America, who, under the guise of the Open Shop, were urging their members to require their employees to tear up their union cards. The statement by the Federal Council and a like statement by the National Catholic Welfare Council had a marked influence upon public opinion and on the thinking of employers themselves.

The conflict was inescapable, regardless of the Open Shop Statement, and of the reports of the Denver Tramway Strike and the Deportation Cases of 1919-1920, which have followed it; for the Federal Council had been credited

definitely and irrevocably in the public mind with the investigation of the steel strike of 1919, although it had no responsibility for that notable study. The conflict was inevitable regardless of any of these events, for the industrial question is in the thick of human and moral relations. The church could escape it only by keeping out of the streets and within its cloisters. This, to the modern church, is impossible.

Community Organization

A year ago last October the Executive Secretary was made chairman of the Study Committee of the Lane Conference on Community Organization. The work of the committee has involved a large amount of research, and repeated meetings in New York and Washington, and has finally culminated in plans for a national conference on community organization. The vital place of the church in this field has been recognized. The Executive Secretary was given an assistant in Community Relations, but has had to raise the money for her salary mainly among friends.

During this same period and under the responsibility of this same assistant, research has been conducted into types of local churches, and into the most successful examples of these types in various denominations. Out of this is to come a study course for the use of the churches, and a permanent Bureau of Information in the work of local churches. This is but a recognition of requests for guidance which have been coming to the office of the Commission for years and in increasing volume. The plan is to make the Commission a clearing house for the affiliated denominational departments, and for such requests as come directly to the Commission.

Other Items of Service

In addition to these larger items of service, many other tasks of minor but real importance have been done during the year, and a constant stream of daily service, much of it impossible to record, passes through the offices of the Commission. While working in the national field and primarily through the denominational departments of social service, the Commission has many calls from New York and vicinity, which it is impossible to deny. The secretaries are also given many opportunities for that personal service which saves their work from becoming wholly institutional.

Labor Sunday Message for 1921

The Labor Sunday Message for 1921 was written in the first instance by Dr. Alva Taylor, Secretary for the Disciples

of Christ, and was then gone over editorially by the members of the Commission. It was devoted to the theme of the Responsibility of the Church in Industry, and was designed to assist in clearing up the confusion which has existed relative to the function of the church in industrial relations. This Message was translated into six languages and circulated widely among foreign speaking citizens.

Coöperation With National Organizations

During the war the Commission did notable service with the great agencies working in the field of national welfare. The need has not been so great since the Armistice, and the tendency of the Commission has been to be increasingly absorbed in the more pressing interests of industrial relations. The Commission has kept its contact, however, with national agencies, and has collaborated more closely with the National Conference of Social Workers, the National Conference on Coördination, on the General Committee of which the Executive Secretary is a member, the Lane Conference on Community Organization, the American Red Cross and the Southern Sociological Council. The Commission should enlarge these relationships into the status of a department under the direction of an experienced secretary as soon as it can be financed.

The Church and Unemployment

A statement on the duty of the churches to the unemployed was issued to the church press in January. Following the President's Conference on Unemployment, a conference of representatives of the church boards, the church press and experienced Christian social workers was called to meet in New York on Tuesday, November 22nd, to consider the obligations of the churches with reference to the recommendations of the President's Conference, and the special obligation of the churches during the present period of unemployment. A statement was prepared and issued to pastors through the religious press. It was decided also to arrange for subsequent conferences and study on the deeper causes of unemployment and business cycles.

Special Work by the Secretaries

The Executive Secretary devoted a part of January to a study of the Birmingham, Alabama, industrial area, and the work of the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the Ensley District, for the Board of Missions. He spent a week in June for the same church at the Conway,

Arkansas, Summer School for Pastors, lecturing to city pastors and social workers. In July he gave two addresses before the National Council of Congregational Churches at Los Angeles, and in October three addresses before the Wisconsin Council. He has been active in the World Brotherhood Federation during the year as a member of the international and the American executive committees.

The Research Secretary, during the summer period, conducted a seminar composed of college students who came to New York seeking industrial employment for the vacation months. The New York group was one of several which were assembled by the Student Department of the Y. M. C. A., in an attempt to familiarize college and seminary students with present day industrial conditions. Although the extent of unemployment made the organization of these groups very difficult, a beginning has been made which it is hoped may result in a wide-spread educational undertaking among the colleges.

The Personnel of the Commission

The reorganization of the Commission which was authorized by the Executive Committee at its Boston meeting, has been carried into effect. The Commission now consists of thirty members, with an Executive Committee of fourteen and a Committee on General Administration of five. The new personnel includes the denominational secretaries for social service, with an additional representative from each co-operating denomination having a secretary, eight members at large selected by the Commission and eight at large selected by the Administrative Committee, but all members at large subject to the approval of the Administrative Committee. During the year the Seventh Day Baptists have organized a Committee on Industry and Social Service, and its Secretary, Rev. James L. Skaggs, has taken his place in the Council of Church Secretaries.

SHELBY M. HARRISON,
Vice-Chairman.

WORTH M. TIPPY,
Executive Secretary.

THE CHURCH AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

Instead of reciting the activities of the Commission during the past year, we have thought it better to consider briefly the present state of the prohibition question and what the churches jointly or severally might do to further the reform.

There is danger that those who have occasion to study the temperance question carefully and regularly may over-estimate the familiarity of the rank and file of our people with certain important facts regarding the development and present status of the question. Counting upon this the liquor interests have been conducting a persistent campaign of misrepresentation regarding the history and effects of prohibition. It is of the greatest importance that the masses of our people shall be so instructed as to enable them to answer these erroneous and fallacious statements and objections. Some of the more common excuses made for attempting to violate or nullify the Eighteenth Amendment are:

1. IT WAS HASTILY ENACTED. The facts are that for more than 100 years prohibition has been studied and discussed. Benjamin Rush, M.D., a graduate of Princeton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a professor in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and known as the "father of the modern temperance reform," began to agitate the scientific phase of prohibition about the time of the American Revolution and continued to do so during his lifetime. Being one of the most eminent medical men of his day, his testimony and writings were widely influential, especially among educated people. Eminent ministers and laymen of all churches were diligent and persistent in their advocacy of the great cause.

No question ever decided by the American people was more thoroughly discussed or better understood than prohibition. It received careful consideration in churches, schools, homes, business, industry, politics, science, literature and every other place where the welfare of the race and the good of the country were considered.

As early as 1830 Horace Mann, the educator, introduced a measure in the legislature of Massachusetts for the restriction of strong drink. In 1856, the Sons of Temperance, then the leading temperance organization in America, proposed national prohibition. In 1865, the National Temperance Society, looking to the same end, was organized. In 1869, the Prohibition

party was founded and declared for national prohibition and nominated a ticket on that platform every quadrennium since. The Independent Order of Good Templars, which had been founded in 1851, took a like stand. In 1872, the Women's Christian Temperance Union was established and has been tireless in its advocacy of prohibition from that day to this. Various denominational agencies sprang up and have been influential factors in moulding public opinion since their foundation. The International Reform Bureau and the Anti-Saloon League were established in the early nineties. A Bill for national prohibition was introduced into the lower House of Congress in 1876 and in the United States Senate in 1887. Another measure of the same kind was introduced in 1910 and secured a majority but not the necessary two-thirds. Maine, Michigan and Ohio and other states adopted prohibition more than fifty years ago. In some of them the courts declared the law unconstitutional. In others, it was later repealed, but many states had adopted and retained prohibition for from five to twenty years before national prohibition came. In the face of these facts who dares say that national prohibition was hastily enacted?

2. THE MINORITY VERDICT. In spite of the foregoing the public press in America and elsewhere persists in saying that prohibition is a minority verdict and represents the desire of a comparatively small company of zealots. Here are the figures: Before national prohibition went into effect 34 of the 48 states acting independently of each other had adopted prohibition for themselves. These included fully three-fifths of our population and four-fifths of our territory. In order even to submit a constitutional amendment it is necessary to secure at least two-thirds of the votes of both Houses of Congress. This amendment received far more than the required two-thirds. Next it is necessary to have the affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the states of the Union as represented in their several legislatures. Instead of three-fourths prohibition received the approval of fifteen-sixteenths of the states. That is, 45 states voted for ratification and 3 against it. The three states which failed to ratify have a population of 5,000,000. Those which ratified have 105,000,000. New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island together constitute less than one-two-hundredths of our area. Therefore, whether we consider the number of states, their population or the number of votes cast in the United States Congress prohibition was enacted by a majority so pronounced that on any other question it would readily be admitted that the result was conclusive beyond all question.

3. THE THIRD EXCUSE. Another objection often heard is that prohibition was "put over" while the boys were away at war. The Congress which submitted the prohibition amendment was elected five months before we even declared war with Germany. That is, the men who submitted the amendment were elected in November, 1916, while war was declared in April, 1917. When driven from this false position, it is declared that the men changed their mind after seeing conditions in France and that if they had had an opportunity after they returned, they would not have favored prohibition. The State of Ohio throws lights on this contention. The election was held in November, 1918, when the soldiers were away and the state adopted prohibition by 28,000 majority. The liquor people initiated another election which was held in November, 1919, after the soldiers had returned. In this second election prohibition was adopted by more than 41,000 majority or by an increase of about 45 per cent. This certainly does not indicate that our soldiers were a lot of drunkards or would vote to degrade their country which they had fought to defend.

4. INTERFERES WITH PERSONAL LIBERTY. The final refuge of this criminal outlaw is "personal liberty." Of course prohibition interferes with personal liberty and was intended to interfere with that kind of liberty which permits a man to degrade himself, abuse and neglect his family, annoy and burden society and become a stench in the nostrils of decency. The Ten Commandments interfere with the personal liberty of every blasphemer and libertine and liar and thief in all lands. The law of almost every state interferes with the liberty of the man who is addicted to habit-forming drugs, smuggles goods into the country without paying duty, beats his horse viciously, uses the United States mails to defraud or deserts his family.

Every objection or excuse or sophistry or argument which was ever used against prohibition, local, state or national, has been abundantly answered by even the brief experience of the United States since national prohibition went into effect. The testimony of ministers, teachers, social workers, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, farmers, wives, mothers, children and every other person of character shows the benefits of prohibition. If the liquor men with the inertia of habit, prejudice, custom, law, money, and all of the underworld on their side could prevent only three states of the Union from adopting prohibition, they have small chance of ever getting the other forty-five states to reverse their decision. With more than one hundred million of people increasingly in favor of prohibition, there is small chance that the few remaining can regain that which has been lost. Those who treat violations of the

law as smart, clever or justified are repudiating the principles upon which our government was builded and now rests, rule of the majority and consciously or unconsciously are aiding and abetting treason, anarchy and corruption. Let the men who violate this law be scorned as is the man who violates other laws designed to protect the weak and promote the welfare of this kind and country.

"No thief ever felt the halter draw,
Who had a good opinion of the law."

In view of the foregoing facts the wise and patriotic thing for the church to do is to proceed in an aggressive, widespread campaign of fundamental education.

There are three classes in our country for whom this is essential. First, the children who are born among us and must be taught as their parents were. Secondly, those who come from other countries where the customs and ideals are contrary to the standards and laws of the United States. Third, the native and naturalized adults who have never been won to a sympathetic or friendly attitude toward prohibition.

This is neither an easy task nor a short program but is necessary to the preservation of what we have gained and is amply worthy of the best thought and liberal support of every Christian or other patriotic citizen.

The truth regarding prohibition should be told so persistently and so widely as to compel respect for the truth itself as well as for the fundamental law of our nation of which prohibition is now an integral part.

This whole subject may be summarized in the language of President Harding who says:

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home wages that were once wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

CARL E. MILLIKEN, *Chairman,*
Commission on Temperance.

(Report prepared by Rev. Charles Scanlon, General Secretary, Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., by request.)

THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS

"There is no force so great," said Victor Hugo, "as that of an idea whose hour has come." The idea that friendly and effective coöperation between the white and the colored races is really practicable is one whose hour has clearly come. The creation by the Federal Council of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations is one evidence, among many, that this is the case.

This Commission, the most youthful of the children of the Federal Council of the Churches, already gives promise of a vigorous and most useful life. It was appointed last June in accordance with action taken by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council at its meeting in January of this year, its creation resulting from the growing conviction on the part of leaders in all the churches that the churches have both a serious responsibility and a great opportunity for bringing about more Christian relations between the white and the colored races in this country.

The Commission, as appointed by the Federal Council, is made up of about one hundred leading churchmen, both colored and white, who have given special attention to the question of race relations and are deeply concerned about the part which the Church should play in bringing about fuller coöperation between the two races. Up to the present time the work of the Commission has been carried on without any salaried executives or any special budget. Dr. George E. Haynes has voluntarily served as Recording Secretary of the Commission, and the central office of the Federal Council has given its assistance in arranging meetings and carrying on such work as was possible without more formal organization.

The first meeting of the Commission was held in Washington on July 12th, the whole day being spent in considering the present situation in the field of racial coöperation and the function which the churches could fulfill by working together in the Federal Council for better relations. The judgment of the Commission found expression in the following statement of purposes which it adopted and which has been widely printed in the religious press:

"In organizing the Commission on the Church and Race Relations at the invitation of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America we are animated by the conviction that the Christian religion affords the one adequate solution of the problem of the relations of races to each other. Recognizing one God as the Father of all, and conceiving mankind as His family, we are

convinced that all races are so bound together in an organic unity that only on the basis of brotherhood can satisfactory relations be secured. The Christian conception of God and man constrains us to believe whole-heartedly that the races should and can live together in mutual helpfulness and goodwill, each making its own contribution to the richness of the human family as a whole and cooperating with the others in seeking the common good.

"We, therefore, set forth the following as the purposes which this Commission will seek to serve:

1. To assert the sufficiency of Christianity as the solution of race relations in America and the duty of the Churches and all their organizations to give the most careful attention to this question.
2. To provide a central clearing house and meeting-place for the Churches and for all Christian agencies dealing with the relation of the white and Negro races, and to encourage and support their activities along this line.
3. To promote mutual confidence and acquaintance, both nationally and locally, between the white and Negro Churches, especially by state and local conferences between white and Negro ministers, Christian educators and other leaders, for the consideration of their common problems.
4. To array the sentiment of the Christian Churches against mob violence and to enlist their thorough-going support in a special program of education on the subject for a period of at least five years.
5. To secure and distribute accurate knowledge of the facts regarding racial relations and racial attitudes in general, and regarding particular situations that may be under discussion from time to time.
6. To develop a public conscience which will secure for the Negro equitable provision for education, health, housing, recreation and all other aspects of community welfare.
7. To encourage efforts for the welfare of Negro workers and the improvement of relations between employers, Negro workers and white workers.
8. To make more widely known in the Churches the work and principles of the Commission on Inter-Racial Coöperation, and especially to support its efforts to establish local inter-racial committees.
9. To secure the presentation of the problem of race relations and of the Christian solution by white and Negro speakers at as many church gatherings as possible throughout the country."

The creation of this interdenominational body to deal seriously with the question of race relations in this country has met with widespread approval throughout the Church, and it is apparent that there is a great task for it to carry on, and one which the churches cannot possibly ignore. There is no phase of our social life in which the practicability of the Christian teaching concerning human brotherhood is subject to sharper test than in the relation of these two races to each other. The churches, by virtue of the Gospel which they proclaim, are committed to the principle of generous coöperation and to faith in its workableness. They can, therefore, contribute the spirit and attitude which alone make possible a genuine solution of our problems. The experience of the

Commission on Inter-Racial Coöperation, a voluntary organization of Southern leaders, both colored and white, during the years since the world war, is definite evidence that the program of coöperation is thoroughly practicable. It is no longer open to doubt that the Inter-Racial Committees which have been created in local communities throughout the South have in many cases rendered a notable service in promoting coöperation and in securing more just and righteous relationships between the races. The action of the Federal Council is a sign that the churches recognize their own responsibility in this field and intend to deal with it as seriously as they have already done in the case of our industrial and international relations.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commission was held on November 4th in New York, to consider in more detail the program which it is now feasible for the Commission to undertake. The emphasis was placed upon the following three tasks:

- (1) Bringing the leaders of the churches of the two races into conference and coöperation with one another in local communities. In communities where there are councils or federations of churches, these would seem to afford special opportunities for effective service.
- (2) A campaign of educational publicity in the press, particularly the religious press, concerning the Christian ideal of race relations, the experience in the field of racial coöperation, the achievement of Negroes, the prevention of mob violence, etc.
- (3) Making the churches more effective supporters of the movement for inter-racial coöperation and the efforts to develop local inter-racial committees for the purpose of securing better race relations and securing for the Negro equitable provision for health, housing, and other aspects of community welfare.

There was a clear judgment on the part of the Executive Committee that if such a program as this is to be seriously undertaken and definite attempts made to achieve worth while results, it is imperative that the Commission should be organized upon a basis to afford the services of at least an executive secretary. It was felt that if possible there should be two secretaries, one white and one colored, to coöperate with each other in behalf of the Commission in developing the program. If this is impracticable for the present, it is clear to the members of the Commission that there should be at least a colored secretary, with the understanding that he may have the volun-

tary coöperation of the General Secretaries of the Federal Council and of Rev. W. W. Alexander, the Director of the Commission on Inter-Racial Coöperation.

It is, therefore, recommended:

- (1) That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council include the Commission on the Church and Race Relations in its budget for 1922, appropriating \$10,000, if possible, for this work.
- (2) That the Executive Committee authorize the Commission on the Church and Race Relations to employ a colored secretary as soon as it is clear that funds for this purpose are available.

JOHN J. EAGAN, *Chairman.*

THE CHURCH AND INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL

The prophecies of Micah and Isaiah at last begin to receive fulfillment. Mighty nations are actually scrapping weapons that cost them hundreds of millions. These are epochal days in the history of the Kingdom of God.

The purpose of this report is to sketch the main happenings of the past year in the realm of International Justice and Goodwill; to report to our constituent churches what this Commission has been doing in the matters entrusted to it; to focus our common thought on the stupendous task before us; and to take a forward look as we ask what the churches of America may do for the more complete establishment of the Kingdom of God in the international life of the world.

An Historical Sketch

The outstanding event of the past year is the convening in Washington on November 12, 1921, of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and the announcement on that day by Secretary Hughes of a concrete plan for a sweeping reduction of the three great navies of the world. This announcement at once wrought important changes in the minds of the nations. The peoples have accepted the proposals with manifest evidences of great satisfaction. The proposal for a ten-year naval holiday is particularly welcome and is a step of the greatest promise. It has generated a new psychology among the nations. It provides time for the responsible leaders in the great nations to get together and to make plans by which the whole age-old war system may be permanently set aside and a new system, an adequate peace-system, may be substituted.

Some of the steps that have led to this epoch-making Conference of the nations may well be noted.

Mention should perhaps be made first of all of the leadership in Congress of such men as Senators Borah and King, calling attention to the ominous naval competition of the United States with Japan and Great Britain and demanding a Conference between these three great nations. Notable service to the cause was also rendered by the New York World. For many months it kept up a continuous drive showing the folly and wastefulness and uselessness and positive danger of the enormous expenditures of the nations on competitive armaments.

The World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, in preparation for its annual meeting, invited General Tasker H. Bliss to speak. His letter of regrets (February, 1921) presented a ringing challenge to the churches and

the ministers of America, laying upon them the responsibility of putting an end to war.

The World Alliance promptly took steps to secure joint action by the principal religious bodies of America in support of Senator Borah's proposal for a conference of the three nations for the reduction of armament. Resolutions passed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, by the National Catholic Welfare Council and by two National Jewish bodies were secured, designating Sunday, June 5th, as a special day for sermons and for prayer on disarmament. The annual meeting of the World Alliance held in Chicago, May, 1921, was devoted to this theme. By the cooperation of the Church Peace Union and the World Peace Foundation, a letter was sent to 120,000 ministers in the United States, enclosing the letter from General Bliss and the four resolutions of the great national ecclesiastical bodies.

Disarmament Sunday was widely observed in every part of the land. In response to the same appeal, a petition to President Harding was signed by 22,500 clergymen of all denominations. This monster petition was presented to President Harding, June 21, 1921. The proposal by President Harding to five nations to hold a Conference on Limitation of Armament was informally issued July 10, 1921. Their prompt acceptances assured its convening and also its success.

Other events during the past year of outstanding significance in the promotion of international amity and good understanding and in making the world a better place to live in, can only be barely mentioned.

1. *China Famine Relief Activities.* Some \$7,000,000 were raised for this purpose in the United States. Americans need, in this connection, to know that we were not the only people concerned in that generous enterprise. About \$500,000 was raised in Japan. Collections (amounting to nearly \$50,000) were taken in thousands of Japanese schools for the famishing children of China.

2. *Relief work in Europe and the Near East.* This has been carried on by the *American Relief Administration* (\$16,000,000), the *Near East Relief* (\$10,000,000), the *American Red Cross* (\$15,000,000), and the *American Friends Service Committee* (\$1,500,000). Here again we Americans need to remember that we were not the only workers in these fields. British, Scandinavian and other givers, in spite of their limited resources, also responded nobly to the pitiful calls of distress. These large works of mercy and relief are important factors making for international goodwill.

3. *The League of Nations.* Its second year of regular

activities has added to its record of notable results. Significant amendments have been made in its constitution and a number of international decisions have been rendered of the highest importance. Special mention may be made of the impartial settlement of the Silesian question which had proved so baffling to the "Supreme Council" of the Entente diplomats that they referred it to the League. The workings and the results already achieved by the League merit thoughtful attention by all Americans interested in world affairs.

4. *The International Court of Justice.* Perhaps the most significant event of the year and the one calculated to have the most far-reaching results in its ultimate beneficial consequences to the nations of all the world was the final establishment in September, 1921, of the International Court of Justice. Although America has had no official part in this great event she should deeply appreciate the courtesy of the nations in electing a distinguished American jurist to be one of the eleven judges. This epochal event has received altogether too little attention in this land.

Some Activities of the Commission

The reorganization of the Commission authorized by the Federal Council at its Quadrennial Meeting last December was finally accomplished in July. Dr. John H. Finley was secured as Chairman and Sidney L. Gulick consented to serve temporarily as Secretary. The Commission on Relations with the Orient was merged in this Commission as one of its most important sub-committees, under the Chairmanship of Dr. James H. Franklin. In addition there were established a Committee on Relations with Latin America and a Committee on Works of Mercy and Relief, and a Committee on the formulation of the international ideals of the Churches, with President Henry N. MacCracken as Chairman. The oversight of the work of the Commission as a whole was placed under a Committee of Direction.

Representatives of the Committee on Works of Mercy and Relief, with the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Finley, have been in frequent conference with Mr. Hoover since July in regard to the serious problems connected with the Russian famine. An appeal to the churches for gifts for this great need has already gone forth and it is earnestly hoped that generous response will be made at the Christmas season.

In response to scores of letters from members in the constituent churches the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill early undertook to express the desire of the churches in connection with the extraordinary opportunity given them

through the holding of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, and to mobilize them for the most effective action.

Beginning in July communications have been sent frequently to editors of the religious and secular press, to denominational leaders and to Secretaries of State and City Church Federations, suggesting desirable procedures on the part of the churches in these days of unprecedented responsibility.

At its September meeting the Executive Committee of the Federal Council appointed Sunday, November 6th, as a day for special prayer, self-examination and petition to God for his blessing on the Conference. November 11th was also proposed as a day for solemn dedication to the cause of peace. The recommendations to the churches seem to have been almost universally followed. It is safe to say that the churches have never been more united or more effective on a great public issue.

Not only were monster mass meetings held in many cities by many cooperating organizations, shortly before and since Armistice day, but countless union services were also held in connection with the memorial services of that day. The federations of churches in local communities have rendered notable service in promoting these and similar gatherings.

A comprehensive program of educational publicity was inaugurated in September and is still being continued. From the middle of September till the first of December not a week passed when special articles on the Conference, on the necessity for disarmament, and on the responsibility of the churches, were not sent to over 400 of the leading religious publications of the country. Some weeks as many as three feature articles were sent. The response from the religious press was more than gratifying. With few exceptions they have rendered effective service in creating a tide of public opinion on the subject in the churches.

The campaign of educational publicity was carried also into the daily press with results that surpassed even our anticipations. The services of Mr. Arthur E. Hungerford, formerly city editor of the Baltimore Sun, were secured in September for this task. Through his efficient work and his contacts with the Associated Press the story of the churches' interest in reduction of armaments has been told in the newspapers throughout the length and breadth of the land. More than fifty releases have been sent to the press. The clippings received at the office of the Council show clearly that literally thousands of articles have appeared about the churches' work for disarmament. As indicative of the public opinion which has thus been developed and expressed the following comment

which appeared early in November in one of our great dailies over the signature of its Washington Correspondent is worth quoting:

"A powerful organization at work is the Federal Council of Churches. Weeks ago it sent out a call to thousands of churches to arrange meetings at which the facts as to the cost of armaments could be laid before the people and the need for new methods in world politics. Since that time it has been carrying on a follow-up campaign that is said to have reached hundreds of thousands in all parts of the country, and this campaign will be continued until the principal problems of the Conference have been decided."

In seeking to arouse the churches throughout the country the Commission issued some 75,000 copies of a leaflet entitled, "A Call to 150,000 Churches in America." It carried not only many concrete suggestions to pastors, but on the reverse side a number of "Startling Statistics" and a suggested "Creed for Believers in a Warless World." It appealed to the Churches:

1. "To observe Sunday, November 6, 1921, as a special day of prayer, self-examination and supplication for the divine blessing on the Conference on Limitation of Armament and to consider in the sermon of that day America's international duties.
2. "To hold special services in every church throughout our land, as requested by President Harding, on Friday, November 11, 1921, at the hour when the Conference convenes and the Memorial Service is held in Washington.
3. "To provide for special meetings in every city on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings (November 7-10) to study the problems of international relations, methods for their solution, and reduction of armament, or if these dates be impracticable to consider these questions at mid-week meetings during successive weeks.
4. "To unite in every city in the latter part of October or in November in holding a public mass meeting on a real reduction of armament.
5. "To coöperate as churches with other national and local movements promoting the demand for a real reduction of armament.
6. "To emphasize afresh in the services on Thanksgiving Day, Christian belief in a Warless World and in a sweeping Reduction of Armament as an imperative and immediate step toward the ultimate goal.

After extensive study of the question of reduction of armaments, a pamphlet of 16 pages was issued early in October under the title, "The Church and a Warless World." Of this no fewer than 190,000 copies have been circulated. Most of the denominations having cooperated in a plan to place it in the hands of all the pastors of the country, in order to furnish them the material for making their churches effective centers of education on the necessity for a sweeping reduction of armaments. The material provided in this pamphlet has re-

ceived the widest use. Its "Call to Prayer and Consecration," the page of "Startling Statistics," the suggested "Creed" and the page of "Suggested Topics" for study groups and prayer meetings have been widely reproduced—oftentimes bodily without change—sometimes without even acknowledgment. The secular press even has made wide use of our material—the "Startling Statistics" and the "Creed" being in many cases reproduced in boxes on the editorial page.

The "Call to Prayer and Consecration" presented to the Churches in this pamphlet has been so widely used that it is worth-while to record it here.

TO ALL WHO LOVE OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST:

The coming Conference on Limitation of Armament brings to all Christian people a priceless opportunity. To all good citizens indeed, and to all lovers of humanity, it is a time of challenge and of hope, but supremely so to those who have seen in Jesus Christ a revelation of love and brotherhood as the true way of life. To bear convincing witness everywhere to this faith is our privilege and our duty in the present crisis.

With harrowing memories of more than ten million men who laid down their lives in the awful holocaust from which we have just emerged, of the countless homes bearing burdens of anguish and suffering, of the desolation and pestilence that have sprung from the war and still ravage whole peoples, and, most of all, of the aftermath of bitterness, suspicion and hate which pervade all lands, let us insist far more vigorously than we have ever done before, that war is an unmitigated curse to humanity and a denial of the Christian Gospel. Let us declare plainly that in every war the Son of Man is put to shame anew and that every battlefield is a Calvary on which Christ is crucified afresh.

Let us not shrink from proclaiming unequivocally that war is not a necessity, that the pacific settlement of every international question is possible, that a warless world can really be achieved. Our witness must be unmistakable that force is not the final arbiter among the nations, but that justice, reason and good-will can control their life as well as the life of individual men. To continue to point to the mailed fist as our ultimate reliance and to carry on a program of mutual distrust and fear, is to undermine the very foundation of our Christian faith.

Let there be throughout the Church, a fire of holy indignation not only against war but also against the mad competition in armaments which has nourished suspicion, ill-will and fear, and from which wars have always sprung and always will. Let us not allow the reduction of armaments to be regarded as an economic issue alone. The question is at heart a moral and religious one. Let us repeat from one end of the nation to the other the discerning words of our Government's official invitation to the Conference: "The rivalries of armaments are not only without economic justification, but are a constant menace to the peace of the world."

Let us pray unceasingly that the Spirit of God may guide our leaders assembled at the conference of the nations, that unselfish motives and wise counsels may prevail. Let us give ourselves unstintedly to cultivating a Christian public opinion so strong that

it will make possible the richest results from their deliberations. We cannot be satisfied with a mild curtailment of our military expenditure. Nothing less than a far-reaching reduction in armaments on sea and land can suffice. It is not for us to dictate the specific plans by which the longed-for goal may be achieved, but insist we must, with all the passion of our souls, that rational and pacific methods must now be found for the settlement of international disputes.

With a more poignant realization than we have ever had before of the terrible consequences of national selfishness, let us humbly confess our own share of sin in participating in the race of armaments, in seeking our own advantage regardless of neighbors, in adding to the world's burden of suspicion and distrust. Let us, as a people, open wide our hearts to the divine spirit of love and brotherhood revealed to us in its fullness by Jesus Christ. Let us dedicate ourselves anew to building in this war-ridden earth the City of God foretold by the mouth of prophets since the world began.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Early in October a meeting of the Moderators, Bishops, Presidents and Chairmen of the Federal Council constituent bodies was held to consider the duty and opportunity of the churches. They expressed hearty approval of the plans already outlined by the Commission and in due time "An Appeal to All Lovers of Humanity," signed by them was issued to the public and sent to each of the American delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, and also released to the press. This "Appeal" we herewith reproduce.

An Appeal to All Lovers of Humanity

*Issued by the Heads of Many Churches, in Cooperation with
the Federal Council*

So momentous are the issues of the coming Conference on Limitation of Armament and so fateful for all the higher interests of mankind that we unite in this joint statement to express to our own nation and the world what we feel to be the deep convictions of the Churches.

We have come to a fork in the highway of human history. To the left lies the old way of suspicion, jealousy, and selfishness. To the right, the way of mutual trust, cooperation, and brotherhood. The first road requires growing armaments and leads to the horrors of another war. The second requires agencies of international law and justice and leads to a warless world.

The Conference is to deal with difficult and complex problems of politics and economics. But underlying them all are eternal moral principles of international life. We firmly believe that nations no less than individuals are subject to God's immutable moral laws; that only through just dealing and unselfish service can people achieve true welfare, greatness and honor; that for nations as well as individuals, good-will and mutual helpfulness are the true way of life. No considerations of political expediency or of selfish economic advantage can supersede these basic principles without bringing ultimate disaster and ruin in their train.

In the light of these principles at least four clear tasks seem to us to lie before our nation and the nations of the world:

Some rational and pacific method for the settlement of every international dispute must now be found. War we regard as an intolerable evil which we can no longer endure, and which we must definitely set ourselves to banish from the earth.

A sweeping reduction of armaments we hold to be an imperative necessity. The present riot of expenditure on armies and battle-ships throughout the world, at a time when all our resources are needed for constructive tasks, even at a time when millions of men are dying of starvation, we regard as a sin against humanity for which we all alike need humbly to repent. Worse still, competitive armaments will lead again, as in the past they always have, to the distrust and suspicion that nourish the seeds of future war.

For the perplexing problems of the Pacific acceptable solutions must now be found. If causes of irritation be not removed, if jealousy and fear be allowed to spread till they lead at last to conflict in arms, it would mean not only all the unspeakable evils of every war, but also the death knell of the great enterprise of Christian missions which through years of patient and unselfish service have been breaking down barriers between race and race and ministering to international brotherhood.

More than all else, there is need for a new spirit in our international life. Penitence there must be, first of all, for our own past sin in thinking too much of our own rights and others' duties, too little of our own duties and others' rights. We must learn to think of our nation not as an end in itself, but as a member of a family of nations under a common Father. All unneighborly attitudes toward other peoples, all prejudice against other races, must be put away. Our hearts must be open to the incoming of the divine spirit of love which alone can bring lasting peace to a world, torn by war and staggering under the colossal burden of unnecessary armaments.

We bespeak the active cooperation in mind and heart and will of all lovers of humanity in the achievement of these great ends.

MRS. HELEN B. MONTGOMERY
President Northern Baptist Convention

REV. E. C. MORRIS
President National Baptist Convention

PRESIDENT JOSEPH W. MAUCK
President General Conference of Free Baptists

REV. FRANK G. COFFIN
President American Christian Convention

REV. WILLIAM E. BARTON
Moderator National Council of Congregational Churches

REV. STEPHEN E. FISHER
President International Convention of the Disciples of Christ

DR. WALTER C. WOODWARD
General Secretary Five Years' Meeting of the Society of Friends

REV. A. B. CURRY
Moderator General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

REV. JOHN BALTZER
President-General Evangelical Synod of North America

REV. FREDERICK H. KNUBEL
President United Lutheran Church

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON
General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church

BISHOP E. R. HENDRIX
General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

BISHOP N. C. CLEAVES
General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church

RT. REV. CHARLES L. MOENCH
President Provincial Elders' Conference of the Moravian Church

REV. HENRY C. SWEARINGEN
Moderator General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

REV. GEORGE W. RICHARDS
President General Synod of the Reformed Church in the U. S.

REV. NATHANIEL W. MATTHEWS
President General Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church

BISHOP GEORGE C. CLEMENT
General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

RT. REV. THOMAS F. GAILOR
President Presiding Bishop and Council General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church

REV. THOMAS H. MACKENZIE
President General Synod of the Reformed Church in America

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS
President General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church

REV. M. WARDNER DAVIS
President General Conference of the Seventh Day Baptist Churches

BISHOP WILLIAM M. BELL
Secretary General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

REV. A. F. KIRKPATRICK
Moderator General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church

The Commission suggested by letter to all State Governors the importance of issuing a proclamation for the special observance of Sunday, November 6th, and Friday, November 11th. Many responded to this letter, particularly the Governor of New York, who referred by name to the Federal Council and its suggestion for Armistice week.

In order to promote careful study of the whole international problem by Bible and Mission study classes and young peoples' societies, outlines for "A Four Lesson Study Course" was issued, based upon "The Church and a Warless World." Ten thousand copies of this leaflet have been circulated. A special edition of the suggested "Creed for Believers in a Warless World," with "Startling Statistics" on the reverse side, was sent to churches having a church membership of 200 or over.

During the autumn, the Commission has been in communication with the churches of other lands by letter and by cable and in personal contact with their representatives in this country. It has sought to arouse their interest and cooperation in producing a powerful popular interest and a wholesome atmosphere in every land conducive to the highest results of the Conference.

Letter to Conference

On November 13th, a telegram on behalf of the Federal Council was sent to Secretary Hughes, as follows:

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America representing its constituent bodies with a membership of twenty millions, expresses hearty endorsement of the nobly constructive program proposed by the American delegation for a real reduction of armaments. With gratitude to God for the vision that has led you and for the courage with which you have dared to follow it, we, on their behalf, pledge our prayer and our loyal support for the realization of this vision."

Since the opening of the Conference on November 12th, it has become clear that the popular campaign for a real limitation of armaments should be pushed with utmost

vigor throughout the sessions of the Conference. The splendid beginning on November 12th showed that the mighty tide of public opinion which had rolled in on Washington had produced significant results and proved how important it is that the same public opinion should continue to exert its supporting influence until the end of the Conference.

The Federal Council accordingly issued "A Second Call to 150,000 Churches in America"; also a thoroughly revised edition of the large pamphlet under the title "Working Toward a Warless World" and still further a twenty-page pamphlet on "Problems of the Pacific and Far East," all of which are being distributed widely.

The Commission recognizes with appreciation the splendid work done by many non-ecclesiastical bodies in fostering a nation-wide, intelligent interest in the Conference, such as the American Federation of Labor, national and local committees on limitation of armament and special committees of many organizations. It is impossible for any single group to claim exclusive or exceptional credit for the unparalleled expression of public opinion during the weeks before the Conference opened; but certainly we may rejoice in the effective work carried on with unanimity and enthusiasm by all the churches.

There seems to be good reason for believing that this tide of unanimous opinion demanding real results and calling for an "open Conference" has been a powerful contributing factor to the brilliant course followed by Secretary Hughes. Because of it he was able to know beforehand what the people want and that they would loyally support the Administration in a drastic proposal—made in the open—without dickering. The results already secured justify the vigorous campaign of the churches, first in arousing the people and, second, in giving effective expression to their common mind.

Receptions

Since the opening of the Conference, representatives of each of the foreign delegations have graciously received representatives of the Federal Council for personal conference,—M. Briand for the French, Mr. Balfour for the British, Prince Tokugawa for the Japanese, Mr. Sze for the Chinese, the entire Delegation from the Netherlands, Baron de Cartier for the Belgians and also by the Italian delegation.

In this connection mention may well be made of the reception given by Marshal Foch in New York (November 19) to over one hundred representatives of the Federal

Council, at which time the Marshall, in behalf of the French Protestant Churches, presented to the Council, a souvenir, as an expression of gratitude, the French Bible, riddled by shrapnel, which was found in the ruins of the Protestant Church in Rheims.

On December 27 a meeting of the Commission with a number of representative men was held in response to the call of Dr. J. H. Finley, "to discuss the broad principles of international affairs to which expression was given by the Federal Council at the annual meeting at Chicago."

After careful consideration of the general situation, provision was made for convening an enlarged meeting at the call of Hon. George W. Wickesham, whenever there should be a general desire for taking further steps in the development of closer coöperation among the various bodies interested in international affairs.

The following communication was sent to Secretary Hughes:

To—HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES,
HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE,
HON. ELIHU ROOT,
HON. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD,

At a meeting of the undersigned, members of various groups and organizations interested in the cause of international peace and disarmament, held in the city of New York, the 27th of December, 1921.

It was unanimously resolved to express to the American Delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, our deep appreciation for what they have already accomplished, and our hearty support in any further steps they may be able to take toward the reduction of armaments and in securing the cooperation of the nations in removing existing and future causes of international misunderstanding, distrust and friction.

Charles H. Brent, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church

William Adams Brown, Professor, Union Theological Seminary

Edward Cummings, General Secretary, World Peace Foundation

Stephen P. Duggan, Director, Institute of International Education

John H. Finley, Chairman, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

James H. Franklin, Chairman, Committee on Relations with the Orient

A. Lawrence Lowell, President, Harvard University

Frederick Lynch, Educational Secretary, Church Peace Union

Henry Noble MacCracken, President, Vassar College

James G. McDonald, Chairman, Executive Committee, Foreign Policy Association

Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

William P. Merrill, President, World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches

Oscar S. Straus, Honorary Chairman, General Committee
on the Limitation of Armament
George W. Wickersham, Chairman, National Committee on
American-Japanese Relations

Frank Chapin Bray	Orrin R. Judd
R. J. Caldwell	Alfred R. Kimball
Samuel McCrea Cavert	Sam Lewisohn
R. H. Crossfield	Van S. Merle-Smith
John Foster Dulles	Henry Morgenthau
Herbert S. Houston	Talcott Williams

Cooperation with the World Alliance for International Friendship

Throughout the year, this Commission has been in constant cooperation with the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. This organization is rendering a notable and indispensable service in bringing into relation and coöperation the Christian forces of many countries. The President of the World Alliance, the Archbishop of Canterbury, issued early in October a call to Christians in all lands to observe Sunday, November 6th, as a day of special prayer for the Washington Conference. This call was carried by wire and cable to the "uttermost parts of the earth," and was published in many papers. The writer saw it carried in the press of Japan the day after its issue. The World Alliance now has national Councils in twenty-five different countries, the Chairman of the American Council being Dr. William P. Merrill. The annual meeting of the International Committee, of which Dr. Nehemiah Boynton is Chairman, was held in September in Geneva, twenty-three national Councils being officially represented.

"Perhaps the greatest achievement," writes the executive secretary, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, "was in the formulation of a basis of agreement between the French and German Churches. . . . We have created the right psychological attitude between the French and German groups; without this there could be no continued work."

The next meeting of the World Alliance International Committee will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, August, 1922.

Reference has already been made to the important annual meeting of the American Council held in Chicago (May 17-19) which took the form of a Congress on Reduction of Armaments. Over 400 official delegates were present coming from twenty different States.

Friendly Visitors

Among the methods followed now for several years by

the Federal Council in the promotion of better understanding between peoples is that of appointing as "Friendly Visitors" American clergymen going to Europe and the Far East. They go thus as representing the entire body of American churches and not merely as members of the individual communions to which they happen to belong. This past summer some three score distinguished American preachers thus represented us in many churches in England and Europe.

Committee on Relations with the Orient

This Committee has since 1914, functioned as one of the Federal Council's Commissions. For administrative reasons it has been thought wise, as already stated, to merge it with the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill as one of its sub-committees. The report of its work is, however, so important that it has been deemed desirable to present it in a separate report.

Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities

Among the important general committees in which the Federal Council is deeply interested is the "Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities" which has been effectively dealing with a matter of the gravest difficulty. Because of the character of the work to be done, this Committee is inter-religious as well as inter-racial and functions as an independent body. It has upon its membership representatives of the Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, as well as outstanding members of the Protestant Churches. Dr. Arthur J. Brown is its Chairman. This committee has transmitted to the Federal Council the following Report:

"The Committee dealing with this subject has been active throughout the year. There is a growing responsibility in this field. We have formed relationships with several international groups who are dealing with the same question. Inasmuch as the racial and religious problems are so closely related we are finding means of active co-operation with the International Society for the Protection of Native Races.

"The Religious Minorities in Transylvania have engaged our attention. Through the Peace Treaty Transylvania and other parts of the old Hungarian Kingdom were ceded to Roumania. This Treaty was ratified by Hungary on Nov. 15, 1920. Before and after its ratification it was reported to the above committee that Roumania was persecuting the religious minorities in Transylvania. The free exercise of religions was hindered by military authorities. Services were broken up, public collections prohibited for charity work, ministers, teachers, professors and elders illtreated. Schools belonging to the church or its congregations were hindered from carrying on their work.

"The Committee made a careful survey of the situation and on

Feb. 23 addressed a strong appeal to the Roumanian Government. After naming the sources of information at hand and tracing the grievances of the churches in Transylvania the appeal urged that specific steps be taken by the Roumanian Government.

"The Committee has also been greatly concerned over Poland. For some months we have been receiving appeals, documents and personal letters alleging serious denial of religious liberty in Poland. Some of these communications came from Sweden, Switzerland and Germany. An enthusiastic study has been made and letters appearing on the same subject have been received from Dr. Adolf Keller, Secretary of the Swiss Federation of Churches, from His Grace the Archbishop of Sweden and from Bishop Neulsen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe. In addition to these statements we have sought and obtained several interviews. Former Premier Ignace Paderewski was in this country during April and the Committee was fortunate enough to have a conference with him. A visit has also been made to the Polish Ambassador at Washington and the case carefully laid before him. We have been in constant touch with Rev. Dr. J. A. Morehead, Chairman of the European Commission of the National Lutheran Council, who has had frequent visits in Poland and who is familiar with the situation, thereby making his counsel particularly helpful. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson visited Germany and Poland during the month of May, where he had several conferences with the leaders of religious work in those countries, and we have had the large benefit of conference with him since his return. A letter was received from Dr. Dibelius of Berlin written on the 18th of August expressing the opinion that the representations made by the American Committee have had considerable influence on the Polish authorities in their newly acquired Protestant fellow-citizens' treatment.

"On September 29th, the General Committee met in conference with Lord Bryce and had the benefit of his wide knowledge of European conditions and his sympathy for all oppressed peoples. Lord Bryce expressed the opinion that the continuation of the work of the American Committee was of large importance.

"The Committee plans in the near future to submit a draft to the President and Secretary of State expressing their hope that such action may be taken as shall lead to the confirmation by the American Government of the Several Minorities Treaties, if need be with appropriate reservations.

"It is highly probable that next summer a European Committee on Religious Minorities will be formed to work in close touch with the American Section."

Committee on Interchange of Speakers and Preachers between Britain, America and France

This Committee also is one in which the Federal Council Committee on International Justice and Goodwill is represented and in which it takes great interest. It is composed of five representatives each from the Church Peace Union, the Federal Council and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. The financial burdens of its work are met by the Church Peace Union.

Its Secretary, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, reports the year's achievements in the following paragraphs:

"Early in the year it became known that a large delegation of Presbyterian Preachers and Professors were to attend the Pan Presbyterian Alliance Council in Pittsburgh, Sept. 16-25. The Commission immediately put its good offices at the disposal of any of the delegates who proposed being here throughout June, July, August and September and at once made arrangements whereby such delegates would be placed in some of our leading churches, colleges and universities.

"Important engagements were made for the following men: Rev. A. Mitchell Hunter, Cardross, Scotland; Rev. E. P. Jones, Cardiff, Wales; Rev. Wm. Swann, Edinburgh, Scotland; Rev. R. W. Thompson, Belfast, Ireland; Rev. Robert J. Drummond, Edinburgh, Scotland; Prof. W. A. Curtis, University of Edinburgh; Dr. Norman MacLean, Edinburgh, Scotland; Rev. Oliver Russell, Paisley, Scotland; Rev. Marshall B. Lang, Edinburgh, Scotland; Rev. Geo. Henderson, Monzie, Scotland; Rev. Wm. Purves Boyes, Glasgow, Scotland; Rev. John R. Fleming, Secretary of the Gen'l Presbyterian Alliance; Rev. T. C. Jones, Penarth, Wales.

"These men spoke in churches in Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Collegeville, Pa.; Montclair, N. J.; Scranton, Pa.; Newark, N. J.; Utica, N. Y.; Burlington, Vt.; Greenwich, Conn.; Auburn, N. Y. They all bore testimony to the fact that steadfast co-operation of the English-speaking peoples is absolutely necessary for the cause of world peace and were unanimous in their opinion that the work of the Interchange Commission is an important factor in cementing the ties of International Goodwill.

"For next year this Committee proposes an exchange which has already been arranged between Dr. Charles Edward Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle and Dr. Frederick Norwood of the City Temple. Dr. Jefferson will occupy the City Temple pulpit through May and the first two Sundays in June. After that he will give seven Sundays to the various pulpits throughout England, Scotland and Ireland and besides will deliver many addresses at clubs and colleges and before special gatherings of the people of England. Dr. Norwood will occupy the Broadway Tabernacle six Sundays and will give other time to various addresses and sermons in the pulpits of America. We also propose to bring the Bishop of Peterborough, Rev. T. J. Kay and Dr. Nightingale to America for a campaign during the autumn. The Scandinavian-American Society is to co-operate with us in bringing Archbishop Soderblom and the Archbishop of Uppsala of Sweden to this country.

"It is a pleasure to see with what strength this Committee is developing."

The Church Peace Union

It is especially fitting that we should express our deep indebtedness to the trustees of the Church Peace Union for the generous financial support which they have given to the work of this Commission of the Federal Council. Without this support it is difficult to see how the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill could have car-

ried on its work during the past year. The Commission recommends that a special vote of appreciation on the part of the Federal Council be passed at this session of the Executive Committee for transmission by the General Secretary of the Federal Council to the Church Peace Union. It is earnestly hoped that the Trustees may see fit to continue their generous cooperation.

A Forward Look

The foregoing pages, which merely record past events, have value only as they throw light and furnish inspiration for the road ahead. What, then, should the churches of America now be doing in regard to international affairs? Just what is their task? How may they accomplish it? And what duties has this Commission in these matters?

We rejoice in the vision held up before our eyes of great nations really planning to reduce their armaments. Our President has truly said that "our hundred millions frankly want less of armament and none of war." "All thoughtful peoples," he declares, "wish for real limitation of armament and would like war outlawed." And he well says that we wish, in cooperation with our international neighbors, "to do that nobler thing which no nation can do alone"; for he sees that "there can be no cure" for the world's malady "without sacrifice, not by *one* of us but by all of us."

What then should the Churches of America now be doing? And what should they plan to do in the months ahead?

1. In the judgment of this Commission the immediate thing for them to do is *manifestly and vigorously to uphold with both hands the proposals of our American delegation for a sweeping reduction of all big navies.* We should not regard our task of fostering and voicing public opinion as accomplished. Proposals must not be mistaken for achievements. Not until the Conference is ended successfully, not until Congress has actually taken the steps necessary to put into operation the recommendation of the Conference, should the Churches cease to concentrate the attention of our people on the absolute necessity of reducing the world's armaments. Let us see to it that a steady and mighty stream of letters continues to flow in to Washington, assuring every person in positions of official responsibility that the people insist on real achievement.

2. Let all pastors and church leaders make clear to the people and the people to the representatives in Washington that a *Christian settlement of Far Eastern problems* is also

an absolute necessity. Reduction of Armaments without reaching a real solution of those problems, just and friendly alike to China and to Japan, will not avail much. Christians need to understand these questions. We earnestly commend for wide study the Federal Council's pamphlet on "Problems in the Pacific and Far East."

3. Is it not possible for the Churches to go further? Should we not define with more precision the principles and the policy which as Christians we desire that our government should follow in its dealings with other nations and governments? The Committee of Direction of this Commission desires to present to the Federal Council and to the Churches of America two main lines of suggestion.

A. It is felt that the time has come for the Churches to utter in a few, brief, ringing declarations our Christian international ideals. We need this declaration not only in order to make known to all men just where we stand, but in order also to help the millions in our Churches to think clearly and in a Christian fashion in regard to our international problems and duties.

The Commission accordingly submits a declaration of "The International Ideals of the Churches of Christ," and recommends its adoption by the Federal Council after due consideration and improvement.*

B. But it is also felt to be important at this unique moment in world history, that the Churches and Christians of America should express their convictions in still more explicit terms in regard to the specific questions now before the whole world.

To avoid a possible misunderstanding, we should state at once that this Commission is laboring under no illusion as to the difficulty of really achieving a Warless World. That is the goal indeed toward which we move. But we know full well that the Golden Age cannot be gained at a single leap. Nor can it be even approached by a visionary procedure which ignores the hard realities of national and international life. We must diligently follow the dictates of hard common sense, if we would transform into actual reality our great vision of a warless world. We must travel as a nation the only possible road that leads to world peace, namely the road of international goodwill, of justice and of service. All other roads lead to disaster and destruction. Disarmament, moreover, without the establishment of the

*Printed on pp. 11-16 of this volume.

essential agencies and institutions for securing international justice and for maintaining national security and for assuring national liberty, would be folly.

Should not the churches, however, express explicitly and unmistakably their urgent desire that our Government shall limit its own armament program in the strictest sense to repelling aggression and shall take every necessary step for uniting with other nations in setting up an international order by which every international dispute shall be settled by reason and conciliation?

As Churches we might well record our abhorrence of submarine, of bombing plane, of chemical warfare, and our desire that these frightful new methods of warfare should be absolutely outlawed by the nations.

But as men of hard common sense we cannot fail to note that so long as no real world substitute is devised to take the place of armaments in giving to nations a sense of security and for settling their international difficulties, so long will nations arm. They will arm to the extent of their sense of need and their ability. And when once they get into war they will use every available means to insure victory. Rules for regulating the instruments and the methods of war seem almost foolish in the light of recent experience. What we supremely need are international institutions that will stop all wars and all preparations for war. When nations think they are fighting for their very existence, they will ignore every rule and will use every available invention and discovery by which to win.

The unique contribution of the Conference at Washington to the establishment of a Warless World lies not in the reduction of navies and armies, nor in the economic advantages of a naval holiday, great as they will be, but in the period it gives for the growth of confidence between the nations and in the opportunity it gives for the creation and establishment of effective agencies and institutions to secure for nations what they have rightly demanded and have thus far sought to secure by armaments and by war.

However great may be the reductions of battleships and cruisers agreed to by the three great naval powers today, they will not really avail much by themselves alone in permanently stopping war. Every nation will, no doubt, push forward its preparations for aerial, for submarine and especially for chemical warfare. Every invention and discovery of each will stimulate the rest, unless an effective substitute for war is soon established. International sus-

pictions and fears cannot fail to grow, just as they have steadily grown during past decades.

A ten-year naval holiday gives to the Churches of Christendom a brief Day of Grace, a wonderful opportunity. Too long have the Churches ignored international difficulties. Too long have they allowed them to grow until war was their only possible outcome. Now is the time for genuine repentance. Our ignorance, indifference and impotence must be remedied. For our sins of omission and for our sins of commission we should seek forgiveness. We now have promise of ten short years in which to do what must be done for international reconciliations and for the creation of effective international institutions of liberty, security and justice, for a world peace-system to take the place of our existing war-system. If the ten-year armistice ends without seeing the establishment of this peace-system in place of the war-system, then woe to all the churches and to the whole world.

What then must we do to be saved? As American Christians we must see to it first of all that we set our own house in order. This is our first duty. It is absolutely essential before we can make any effective appeal to other peoples. In the light of all the facts it is worse than folly to proclaim our own high ideals and faultlessness.

(1) Should not millions of Christians make it clear to Congress beyond any possibility of doubt that all our international treaties and obligations should be scrupulously observed? We want no quibbling about the Panama Canal Toll Treaty. And should not Congress repeal all Anti-Chinese legislation that for more than thirty years has been violating our treaty with China? (This proposal does not deal with restrictions of Chinese immigration, which are in harmony with the treaty, but with our violated pledge to give Chinese in the United States fair and equal treatment.)

And should not immigration laws be passed which while they would exclude all classes of aliens that do not readily or wholesomely assimilate to our people, would at the same time remove those features of differential treatment that now cause irritation and a sense of humiliation on the part of those affected?

(2) Should we not take steps as a nation that will surely call forth confidence in us and goodwill toward us? For instance—has not the time come to stop building vast naval bases in the Pacific and to withdraw from Hawaii our large

military forces? These could only be of use to us in a war on the other side of the Pacific? Is that what we are really preparing for? What impression must they inevitably make on Japan? Why do we need them?

And how about France? Do we really wish her well? Are we grateful for her noble service to mankind and for her incalculable suffering and losses through three frightful years—fighting in truth our battles and vicariously suffering for us? How shall we show that gratitude? Can we do it better than by a deed now and by a pledge for the future?

Should we not release her, under certain well considered conditions, from the obligation of repaying to us the money which we loaned her after we entered the war? With that credit she bought our goods at war time prices? Why not regard the transaction as one in which we provided the guns and ammunition and the clothing, while she supplied the man power and the human sacrifice in holding back the invaders until we were able to do our very necessary but also relatively small part in winning the war? We regard our financial load as heavy with a debt of \$25,000,000,000; what do we think of France's load with a debt of \$46,000,000,000—especially when we remember the difference in their and our respective populations?

And is it not clear that the United States should promptly so relate herself to the international life of the world that neither France nor any other nation should ever again be exposed to a similar tragic invasion, so far as our power and friendship can properly be exerted to prevent it?

Are not these matters concerning which the Christians and Churches of America have the deepest of moral convictions which they should now express?

(3) Has it not, moreover, become luminously clear to every intelligent man that so long as many strong nations hold themselves and their national policies in complete isolation, each seeking to provide for its own security and its own economic needs, and each emphasizing its own independent sovereignty, all the nations are necessarily kept in doubt as to each other's policies and must perforce keep armed because of unforeseeable contingencies? Competitive armaments on land and sea, it is evident, can cease and military and naval forces can become mere police equipments for maintaining peace and order, only when nations have complete confidence in each other; and this can come only when they are officially and deliberately cooperating

with each other in a fellowship of mutual effort for their common security and common welfare by means of jointly established institutions and agencies for liberty, justice and opportunity under universal law.

We may not perhaps expect or ask the present Conference at Washington to enter upon any such great and important undertaking. It was not called for that purpose. But should not the Churches of America at the earliest possible date after this Conference closes, set themselves with utmost determination to educate our entire people to understand the nature of and the necessity for a new world order, an order which will provide for all nations that security, that justice and that economic opportunity which they all rightly seek and for which each now relies on its own right arm?

General disarmament is clearly impracticable until a world system is established by the principal powers, including the United States, Germany and Russia, which guarantees to each by the common power and wisdom of all the legitimate "vital interests" of all. And are not peace, justice and international goodwill the most vital of all the "vital interests"?

(4) Has not the time come for the churches of America to extend to the Christians of Germany the hand of Christian fellowship? In this act we need not and we should not consider the causes or the responsibility for the tragedy of the great war. That sad experience is past. Let it be past. The guilt for the war is a problem for God to determine,—not for us. But should not the Christians of America set themselves in the fullest possible fraternal relations with our Christian brethren in Germany, reestablishing our fellowship and determined as Christians to join in rebuilding our shattered world on new and better foundations?

If American Christians are earnest in their desire to have a Christian world order, a peace-system to take the place of the old war-system, we must ourselves have a Christian spirit toward the peoples of every land.

We recommend accordingly that this Executive Committee authorize the preparation by the Administrative Committee of a suitable communication to the Churches and Christians of Germany on behalf of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, expressing our desire for renewed friendship and cooperation in our common task.

(5) Similarly with regard to Christian peoples in other lands. Should not the Protestant Churches of the United

States send communications or delegations to the Churches of every country in Christendom? Let us tell them what American Christians are thinking. Let us invite their active cooperation in establishing the new world order which we now see is absolutely necessary if the world is to be saved from unspeakable disaster.

Particularly should we send such a delegation to Russia, holding out hands of fellowship and of practical help. To aid that ancient church in these times of its sore trial we might well give substantial financial assistance, thus proving the reality of our sympathy and our Christian love.

Some Practical Suggestions

The inexpressible magnitude of the task now confronting the Christians of the world compels careful thought. Our few short years of grace must be utilized to the full. Apathy or failure on the part of the Churches may mean the final and absolute destruction of our present civilization.

1. In the light of these considerations we recommend that each of our constituent bodies be urged to establish at once a Committee on International Justice and Goodwill, or other similar agencies, composed of its very strongest leaders. Let these Committees be instructed by their appropriate authorities to provide in all their local Churches opportunity for full information on the problems and principles of international life. Millions of Christians need to know what their individual duties are in these matters. America and the other so-called Christian nations must as nations learn to be Christian or they will all miserably perish. It is for Christian individuals in each nation to see to it that their own nation follows Christian principles in international affairs.

The Churches of America devoted vast sums of money and utilized the best intelligence and the highest energy of their strongest leaders in Wartime Commissions and Committees and in other ways in order to win the war. Is there any good reason why they should not devote equal intelligence and equal energy and equal funds to securing soon a world peace system in order to win permanent peace?

2. Should not steps be also taken to insure adequate instruction in these matters in all Sunday School and Bible Classes? Surely all editors of the religious press of our land should be persuaded to keep international discussions and principles well to the fore. Every reader should be informed and inspired to do his part in establishing the new world order. What is needed is not vague and abstract dis-

cussion, but numberless concrete statements and appropriate suggestions for action.

3. Similarly all leaders who provide study courses and regular lectures in Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, in Mission Study groups, and in all Young People's Societies and Associations should be impressed with the imperative necessity of introducing during the next few years adequate courses on international relations and institutions. This great campaign should be pushed with unrelaxed zeal and energy until our people are fully instructed and are doing their full duty. No other subject is so vital and of such pressing necessity. Whatever else must be omitted from these courses of study, international principles, institutions and obligations should have a foremost place.

4. Theological Schools also might well be urged to provide adequate courses for their students. And why might not every such institution have special classes for laymen, equipping them for public work, enabling them to give popular addresses on the international life of the world from the standpoint of the Christian Gospel.

5. Might not Church Federations and even individual churches in every city institute street preaching and popular discussion on America's duty and opportunity in establishing the new world order?

This kind of public work is absolutely necessary if we are to counteract such ominous mischief-making influences as certain sinister papers are exerting on the popular mind in all our cities.

The need is overwhelming for the most vigorous kind of education not only in our Churches but through our Churches of the entire communities, especially in our great cities. Can we do it? We can if the Churches and especially the Church leaders will gird themselves for their full duty.

No missionary work, home or foreign, is half so important as this. If we fail to establish a world peace-system in the near future, all missionary work, home and foreign will be futile and foolish.

6. Should not every national church judiciary, every denominational agency handling denominational finances, and even every local congregation make suitable annual appropriations for the promotion of our international program for world justice and goodwill and for the creation of adequate peace preserving institutions?

Fathers and Brethren, we are living today in a period of incalculable possibilities for weal or for woe. We are in the midst of a crisis in world history and also in the Kingdom of God. Shall we be found wanting in intelligence and in courage and in resourcefulness? Has not God called us to our positions of trust for just such a time as this? Shall we not then take earnest counsel together seeking God's own guidance as to the practical steps which we should take for establishing his Kingdom, here and now upon this earth?

The great war ended three years ago, but war preparations and expenditures are greater than ever before in peace times. Has that war taught us no permanent lessons?

Shall we not take seriously President Harding's fine declaration that we "want less of armament and none of war" and his proposal that, coöperating with other nations we should "do that nobler thing which no nation can do alone?"

JOHN H. FINLEY, *Chairman.*
SIDNEY L. GULICK, *Secretary.*

RELATIONS WITH THE ORIENT

History continues to move with disconcerting rapidity. Important events follow each other with multiplying speed. The volume moreover of the stream grows constantly greater as the number of actors increases, both individuals and nations. This makes an accurate record of the really outstanding happenings exceedingly difficult.

During the year now drawing to a close the secretary on Relations with the Orient has been kept busy, striving to keep up with the doings in China, Japan and Korea, particularly in their bearing on American relations with those countries. A steady stream of visitors, especially of Japanese, has come to his office, affording opportunity for personal contacts and acquaintance. Considerable correspondence also has been carried on with residents in the Far East.

A New National Committee on Relations with Japan

A series of conferences on American Japanese relations was held during the winter and spring in which members of several organizations shared, namely, The Federal Council's Commission on Relations with the Orient, The World Alliance for International Friendship, The Church Peace Union, The World Peace Foundation, The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Council on Foreign Relations, The Bible Society, The Y. M. C. A., The New York Peace Society, The Foreign Policy Association and The Japan Society.

One of the results of these joint meetings was the formation by these organizations of the *National Committee on American Japanese Relations*. It drafted with care and finally adopted the statement of a "Purpose" and a "Policy" which may be regarded as the common program of the groups represented. In order to give this Committee effective moral support the endorsement of a few outstanding American citizens was sought who consented to become Honorary Members.

Coöperating Societies in Japan

Letters of appreciation of the efforts to promote friendly relations between American and Japan have been received from Baron Kanda on behalf of the America Japan Society of Tokyo; from Viscount Shibusawa, Chairman of the American Japanese Relations Committee of Tokyo; Mr. M. Inagaki, Secretary, League of Nations Association of Japan, and from the Secretary, Mr. J. Okabe, of the International Peace As-

sociation of Japan. These expressions of appreciation are in reality directed to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the World Alliance for International Friendship, and to the Church Peace Union, which have throughout these many years made possible the services which your secretary has rendered as their representative and spokesman in these relations.

Receptions to Visiting Japanese

Receptions have been given to distinguished guests from the Orient—the most significant of which were, the dinner July 8th to the Parliamentary Delegation from Japan which included representatives of each of the four political parties and two Secretaries of the House of Representatives, and the dinner November 10th to Viscount Shibusawa, Dr. Soyeda, Mr. Zumoto and Mr. Horikoshi with their secretaries. Hon. E. Uyehara, M.P., was also among the guests and Mr. I. Kawakami, Secretary of the Japanese Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

Other eminent Japanese have been entertained or conferred with among whom we may mention Admiral Baron Uru, Baron N. Kanda, Mr. Y. Takagi, appointed to fill the A. Barton Hepburn chair in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Mr. A. Imamura of the Sumitomo Bank, Colonel Naito, of the Imperial Naval College, Dr. I. Ogawa, chief of Japanese Red Cross in Moukden, Mr. J. Kano, President of the Higher Normal College in Tokyo, Hon. Y. Shirakami, Secretary to the Governor-General of Korea, Prof. S. Kimura of the Higher Commercial College of Tokyo, Bishop Uzaki of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Japan, Rev. H. Kozaki and Rev. Tsunajima, eminent Congregational Pastors from Tokyo sent to be in Washington during the Conference on Limitation of Armament, and Mrs. K. Yajima, President of the W. C. T. U. of Japan. The latter brought a petition to President Harding signed by 10,500 Japanese women expressing their earnest desires for the success of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. This remarkable document was shown to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council on the occasion of her reception, November 4, 1921.

Anti-Japanese Legislation in the United States

A drastic land law was adopted by the State of California on November 2, 1920, by a vote of 668,483 for, to 222,086 against. Of 1,374,184 registered voters 386,452 expressed neither approval nor disapproval. The size of the minority

was a complete surprise. The new law forbids, among other things, the leasing of agricultural land by aliens ineligible for citizenship and also forbids the formation of corporations by said aliens for purposes of agriculture. Before the law went into effect many leases were made between California land-owners and Japanese tenants, since the law was not to be retroactive. The financial terms were based on the relatively high prices still prevailing last year. Many Japanese now face bankruptcy because of their haste in securing leases without due precaution. The Attorney General of the State of California is now objecting, it is reported, to the system long in use by which American landowners have made arrangements with Japanese farmers to receive in place of a fixed rental a certain percentage of the crop. This is known as the "Crop Contract" system. Objection is now beginning to be made to it as an "evasion" of the Anti-alien land law, although that law deals only with the sale and the leasing of land to aliens ineligible for citizenship.

Shortly after the enactment of the California anti-alien land law the Legislature of the State of Washington enacted a similar law for that State. Several other western states were also urged by California politicians to take similar action but declined, namely, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nebraska. A case to test the Constitutionality of the Washington law resulted in the affirmation of its constitutionality by a State Court. A test case is at this writing before the courts of California.

A law proposed in the California State Legislature to forbid Japanese fishing in that State failed to pass when it was shown that the alleged monopoly by Japanese was not true and that if passed American owned tuna fishing investments and canneries would be ruined.

Alien Poll Tax Law, Unconstitutional

The California State Legislature passed a law (May, 1921), imposing a *poll* tax of \$10 on all aliens in the State. The law was promptly tested and was pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State on the ground that it did not give to aliens "the equal protection of the law" and, in the case of the Japanese, that it was a violation of the treaty.

Japanese Language Schools

In Hawaii after more than a year of rather heated discussion regarding Japanese language schools, leading Japanese proposed a law by which to bring all their private schools

together with the Japanese teaching force, under the care of the Educational Department of the Territory. It was promptly passed by the Legislature and is now in operation. It provides that all teachers in private schools must pass certain examinations in the English language and in American history and institutions and that the schools shall operate only one hour a day—after 3 P.M.—and shall be devoted exclusively to instruction in the Japanese language.

The California State Legislature also passed a similar law, thus practically solving that much vexed question. Japanese in California are now expressing satisfaction with the law, as it is expected to promote the Americanization of their children. The law does, however, work a certain amount of hardship on the Japanese teachers who have been brought over from Japan.

In this connection it may be well for Americans to reflect on the question of Mission Schools in Korea. If American patriots are nervous about the American loyalty of Japanese children born in America because they attend their own private language schools, it is not difficult to understand the nervousness of Japanese officials in Korea lest American missionary schools which teach the children all day may tend to interfere with the assimilation of Korean children into the Japanese national life.

Deportation of Japanese Laborers

In July, 1921, some 28 Japanese laborers in the melon fields of Turlock were forcibly placed on trains by white laborers and ordered never to return. California state and local authorities handled the situation promptly and effectively. About a dozen men were arrested and tried. Appropriate apologies were made by state officials and party leaders to representatives of the Japanese Government and the incident is happily closed.

A more inexcusable case of lawlessness was manifested by representatives of the American Legion who met and expelled two or three Japanese families on arrival in Texas to occupy farms that had been duly and legally purchased. It does not appear that the Federal Government made any effort to secure to those Japanese their treaty rights.

The Korean Situation

Governor General Admiral Baron Saito has been proceeding with his reform policies in Chosen. "The Independence Movement" has been less active although it has by no means ceased. It is evident that many Japanese under-officials are

not yet wholly in accord with the new policy. Many new schools, however, have been established which are thronged with eager students, and plans are under way for a University. The chief obstacle now to the development of a complete popular school system would seem to be the question of expense in erecting buildings, in training teachers with sufficient rapidity, and in meeting the operating expenses of a complete school system.

Better relations are apparently developing between the Government of Chosen and the Missionary body. A striking illustration of this was the address by Dr. Mizuno, Superintendent of Education, at the tenth Annual Conference of the Federal Council of the Missions in September, 1921. The entire address might well be quoted. The following paragraphs indicate the spirit:

"Nothing is so essential as religious influence for the betterment of social conditions, and your work is of great help to the Government and directly or indirectly promotes the happiness and prosperity of the whole people. So we hold Christianity in high regard and give to it every possible facility for its propagation. For this reason the regulations for private schools were, as you know, revised in March, 1920, and those for religious propagation in the month following, while the recognition of religious bodies as juridical persons was effected in June of the same year, thus greatly relieving you, I believe, of the burden imposed on you by the complexity of the old regulations framed ten years ago to meet the conditions then in evidence."

"Our administration, as your work also, is based upon the principle of justice and humanity, and no discriminatory treatment is allowed to be practiced between Koreans and Japanese. The abolition of flogging, the revision of the Educational Regulations, the improvement of medical and sanitary organs, and the revision of the local administrative system have all been carried out in accordance with this principle, and furthermore the Educational Ordinance for Chosen is now being revised so that the school system in Chosen may be made entirely one with that of Japan proper.

"It is a matter of great regret, however, that, in spite of our efforts to make our ideas thoroughly known to all Government officials, mistakes and blunders by them have not been entirely avoided. As we cannot expect all our men to be 100 per cent right, we are ever ready to redress the faults they may commit. In this respect we owe much, and I wish here to express my thanks for it, to many of you for your zeal in calling our attention to what has appeared to you to be wrong and have frankly given us suggestions and advice."

After quoting from the resolutions passed by the Christian Endeavor Convention last July that dealt drastically with the Korean situation, Dr. Mizuno remarked:

"It is a matter of surprise for us to see how precipitately such a resolution was adopted and published. We are by no means against criticism of our administration; on the contrary, we welcome such, as we have no other purpose than that of serving the Koreans in the fairest and best way possible. But we must denounce fabrication and gross exaggerations, and insist that facts alone be given to the world for the sake of truth and peace."

"Being but human, mistakes may easily be made by us in power which may be plain to you. If so, can you not find it within yourselves to point out to us wherein you think the mistake lies? I believe if men approach each other in a sincere spirit and with frank talk, all misunderstanding between them can be cleared up, however great the difference of opinion may be. In this spirit of sincerity, Ladies and Gentlemen, we of the Government are open to your approach, and you will ever find us ready to lend a willing ear to you so that no shadow of distrust may darken your relations with the authorities."

American Japanese Attitudes

A year ago many dark clouds hung on the horizon of American Japanese relations. While the international sky is by no means clear, yet the situation is apparently improving.

Americans, for one thing, begin to see that not all the factors and forces in Japan are militaristic. Mr. Ozaki's vigorous campaign last winter for a radical reduction of naval and military armaments rendered a splendid service not only to Japan but also to the cause of international good feeling.

The repeated requests of the Japanese Government for a Conference with China relative to the return to China of Kiaochow and the Shantung railway have relieved something of the anti-Japanese feeling in the United States against Japan because of that question.

Americans begin also to see something of the complexity of the Far Eastern problem and to realize that the chaotic situation in China is one of the serious complications hampering any speedy or fair settlement.

On the other hand, however, anti-American doubts and suspicions in Japan have been increased because of America's policy of naval expansion in the Pacific. Japanese have seriously asked if America really intends to attack Japan—a question inevitably aroused by the great weight of the American navy sent to the Pacific, by the increased military forces maintained in Hawaii, by the vast expenditures in recent years on naval bases in that ocean, and by the belligerent utterances of American leaders.

What conclusion, for instance, should Japanese be justified in making from the declaration quoted as from an American Admiral that "we should start to develop Guam as a naval base resembling the bases at Heligoland and Malta?" And what must Japanese naturally think of an alleged declaration by an American Senator that "the United States ought to notify Japan that she is prepared to spend billions of dollars to safeguard her interests in the Pacific?"

Is it strange that Mr. Mochizuki, M. P., after careful study of "America's Naval Expansion in the Pacific Ocean" should

write: "These are concrete proofs of the aspiration of America to rule the Pacific in contravention of the principle of humanity and justice. . . . Fortifying the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and the Aleutian Islands on so large a scale makes the Japanese have great doubt for the long continued friendship of the Americans toward them."

Hopeful Factors

Among the hopeful factors in the situation is the rising tide of liberalism that is sweeping through every part of Japan. Mr. Zumoto commenting on this fact states that "the liberal movement has made more progress during the past six years than during the preceding fifty years." He reports public discussion of the "advisability of abolishing the last stronghold of militarism, the General Staff Department." This is advocated by some of the most prominent men in Japan, such as Viscount Muira, Privy Councillor, and Viscount Takahashi, former Minister of Finance, who has recently become Prime Minister, succeeding his late chief, Takashi Hara. Mr. Hara's assassination had apparently no political significance whatever.

Several societies have come into existence in quite recent years for promoting better international relations—such as the America Japan Society, Baron Kaneko, President; The American Japanese Relations Committee, Viscount Shibusawa, President; The International Peace Association, Marquis M. Hachisuka, President; The League of Nations Association, Prince I. Tokugawa, President, and Viscount Shibusawa, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Your secretary has had correspondence with each of these groups as noted in an earlier paragraph and also with the two older organizations, The Japan Peace Society, Baron Sakatani, President, and the Japanese Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. These various organizations have as members the most distinguished citizens of Japan.

The most hopeful feature of the present situation is the Conference on Limitation of Armament now in session in Washington. President Harding's call for this Conference stirred Japan as few foreign events have stirred her during the past fifty years. It has forced the people as well as the leaders to consider their national policies and programs with fresh energy and from a new angle. Not only is a new international consciousness manifest in Japan but also a new international conscience. The people are looking with intense hope for the success of the Conference in order that they may be relieved from their crushing load of taxes.

Sinister Propaganda

This report for the year would not be complete were reference not made to the sinister anti-Japanese campaign that has been steadily maintained and vigorously pushed here in America and a corresponding anti-American campaign similarly pushed in Japan. Three of the most popular American novels of the year have made the so-called Japanese "menace" a central theme in their stories. Race prejudice and gross ignorance are not only manifested but are apparently deliberately cultivated.

The Hearst and other papers do not fail to utilize every possible incident that can by any means be twisted or exaggerated or even absolutely invented to foster the belief that war between America and Japan is certain. All these writings have quite successfully created in large sections of the American people so-called "war-psychology." Corresponding articles and books and rumors are cultivating the same kind of spirit in Japan.

There is every indication, however, that the Japanese delegates to the Washington Conference have come prepared to speak with complete frankness and sincerity and also to coöperate loyally in every practicable plan for solving in a fundamental way the problems of the Pacific and the Far East. What they do and say will go far in dispelling doubt and in subverting the malicious designs of despicable propagandists.

A genuinely successful Conference will clear the air and banish the fogs and clouds which for several years have ominously darkened the relations of America and Japan.

For the use of study classes and other groups and individuals desiring reliable and properly balanced information on Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armament, your Secretary prepared and the Commission published a twenty page pamphlet entitled "Problems in the Pacific and the Far East."

JAMES H. FRANKLIN, *Chairman,*
SIDNEY L. GULICK, *Secretary,*

Committee on Relations with the Orient.

RELATIONS WITH RELIGIOUS BODIES IN EUROPE

The Commission was organized under the chairmanship of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and has held several meetings and conferences during the year. Its main activities are briefly chronicled in the following pages:

Friendly Visitors

Not the least in importance of the Commission's activities has been the appointment of Friendly Visitors to the Churches of Europe. These appointments which were confirmed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council were as follows:

Friendly Visitors to Europe and the Near East

Rev. Henry A. Atkinson	C. V. Hibbard
Rev. Frederick Lynch	Rev. Sherman L. Devine
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton	Rev. W. A. Bartlett
Rev. Francis E. Clark.	Rev. E. Guy Talbott
Dr. John R. Mott	Rev. John R. Voris
Rev. Arthur H. Allen	Charles V. Vickrey
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury	Rev. E. D. Kohlstedt
Rev. W. B. Beauchamp	Bishop F. J. McConnell
Bishop James Atkins	Rev. Lyman E. Davis
Bishop W. F. McMurry	Miss Leslie Blanchard
Bishop U. V. W. Darlington	James R. Joy
James H. Causey	Prof. Rufus M. Jones
Rev. H. H. Johnson	Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas
Rev. George A. McAlister	Rev. Kenneth D. Miller
Bishop G. Heinmiller	Rev. James L. Barton
Rev. E. M. Wylie	Rev. Joseph C. Robbins
Rev. C. W. Gilkey	R. P. Wilder
Bishop Luther B. Wilson	Rev. Ernest C. Wareing
Rev. George Elliott	Rev. S. G. Inman
Rev. E. S. Tipple	Bishop C. S. Smith
Bishop E. G. Richardson	Rev. Charles H. Beck
Rev. D. D. Forsyth	Rev. George H. Miller
Rev. Wallace MacMullen	Bishop L. J. Coppin
Rev. David G. Downey	Bishop W. H. Heard
Rev. James I. Good	Bishop A. J. Carey
Rev. Ernest G. Guthrie	Rev. Charles N. Pace
Rev. Chester B. Emerson	Bishop James Cannon, Jr.

These visitors have conveyed the formal messages of the Council as they have had opportunity and have held many conferences, and many personal interviews, with the leaders of the churches in Europe.

Friendly Visitors from Europe

The following have been received by the Commission and by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council as

Friendly Visitors from the Churches in Europe, and assistance has been given in arranging their conferences while in this country:

- Bishop E. Balogh, of the Reformed Church of Czechoslovakia, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia
 Professor Karl Beth, University of Vienna, Austria
 Professor Alexis de Boer, Chief Curator of the Reformed Church of Hungary, Budapest, Hungary
 Rev. François Busé, Secretary of the United Reformed Church of Belgium, La Bouverie, Mons, Belgium
 Signor V. Alberto Costabel, of the Waldensian Churches of Italy, Milano, Italy
 Pastor Daniel Couve, Associate Director of the French Protestant Missionary Society, Paris, France
 Dr. Dibelius, Berlin, Germany
 Pastor Robert Dubarry, Corresponding Secretary of the French-Speaking Baptist Union, Nimes, France
 Pastor Theodor Fliedner, German Mission in Spain, Madrid, Spain
 Professor Dr. A. Eeckhof, of the Churches of the Netherlands, Leyden University, Leyden, Holland
 Monsieur Henri Guex, Director of the McAll Mission, Paris, France
 Pastor Adolf Keller, Secretary of the Swiss Federation of Churches, Zurich, Switzerland
 Professor Dr. August Lang, of the Reformed Church in Germany, Halle, Germany
 Rev. F. B. Meyer, Ex-President of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England
 Pastor W. Oettli, Basle Evangelical Missionary Society, Basle, Switzerland
 Pastor C. A. Tron, Vice-Moderator of the Waldensian Churches of Italy, Torre Pellice, Italy
 Rev. Nicholai Velimirovic, Bishop of Serbia, Ochrida, Serbia
 Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, of England.

Physical Relief in Europe

The following was the final report of the Committee on Coöperation with the European Relief Council:

"In response to the invitation of Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Federal Council became a constituent body of the European Relief Council.

Letters in behalf of the campaign, signed by the Friendly Visitors to Europe, were sent to over one hundred thousand churches and to about fifty thousand individuals. The denominational bodies entered into hearty coöperation and the Religious Press rendered effective support.

While no account has been taken either of the church collections or of the individual contributions secured through the Federal Council and through the churches, it is evident that they were prompt and generous.

Your representatives have attended the meetings of the European Relief Council, and the General Secretary, Dr. Macfarland, has also kept in close touch with the work in hand.

At the final meeting, the totals of cash, signed pledges and contributions estimated as certain were \$28,750,000.

These funds have been distributed among the various organizations actively at work in Europe in the manner that seemed the most effective.

Your representatives believe that the Federal Council has not had in recent years any opportunity which has done greater credit to itself or which has been more serviceable to the world than this.

Attention may appropriately be called to the fact that this movement was proposed by the Federal Council Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe several months before it took final form in the European Relief Council. Last May the Commission instructed the General Secretary to confer with the American Red Cross and other European relief agencies as to how the Friendly Visitors and their work might be used to the greatest advantage. Representatives of the Federal Council met with the officials of the International Red Cross at Geneva and with the American Red Cross in Paris during the summer.

It seems providential that the Federal Council should have appointed these Visitors and thus prepared for the important work to which it was called in connection with the European Relief Council.

Mr. Hoover has expressed deep appreciation of the fact that in making this important attempt there was ready in the Federal Council a body which could take care of the situation so far as the churches were concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. BROWN,
NEHEMIAH BOYNTON,
Representatives.
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary."

The following letter was received from Mr. Hoover:

"I should like to express the appreciation I feel for the fine work carried on under the direction of the Federal Council of Churches in the relief of the children of Central and Eastern Europe.

"The organization of the large section of the Protestant churches in the Council offers the machinery by which this great element in the community may be reached in great national philanthropic causes. It could not be duplicated in any other manner, and this spirit of coöperation expressed by the organization of the Council is critically necessary in these times of tremendous contention and growing sectional interest.

"We need national unity above all things, and every step for co-operation in this direction is of great national value.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER."

Messages to and from the Churches in Europe

The message ordered by the Quadrennial Meeting was conveyed to all of the European Church Bodies and many responses have come to it, expressing cordial approval of its content and warm appreciation of the spirit which prompted it.

Religious Minorities in Europe

The Commission has coöperated with a general body known as the Committee on Religious Minorities, especially in connection with petitions from Poland and Roumania.

Meetings in Europe

The Chairman, Bishop Cannon, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Rev. Henry A. Atkinson and Rev. Nehemiah Boynton have participated in important conferences in Europe, including the Executive Committee of the Universal Conference on Life and Work at Peterborough, and the Executive Committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship at Geneva.

Delegates were appointed to attend the German Church Congress, at which a Federation of the German Churches was organized at Stuttgart in September, but being unable to reach Stuttgart they sent messages to the Congress and a message was also sent directly from the Commission to this body.

Conference on the Responsibility of American Churches Toward European Protestantism

The most important work of the Commission was the organization of a Conference on European Protestantism held at the National Board Building of the Young Women's Christian Association on November 3d. The records of that meeting were as follows:

MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AMERICAN CHURCHES TOWARDS EUROPEAN PROTESTANTISM

HELD AT THE NATIONAL BOARD BUILDING OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

NOVEMBER 3, 1921

Bishop James Cannon, chairman of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, presiding.

Devotional exercises were led by Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart.

The following recorded themselves present:

Rev. Alfred W. Anthony, Administrative Committee of the Federal Council.

Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, World Alliance

Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium

Mr. Frank E. Baker, M. E. Board of Foreign Missions

Rev. John Baltzer, Evangelical Synod of N. A.

Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew, Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. W. B. Beauchamp, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; M. E. So.

Miss Belle H. Bennett, General Board of Missions, M. E. Church So.

Mr. George T. Berry (representing Mrs. James C. Colgate), Commission on Relations with France and Belgium

Bishop Edgar Blake, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; M. E.

Prof. A. de Boer, Reformed Church of Hungary

Rev. A. J. C. Bond, Seventh Day Baptists

Rev. J. Oscar Boyd, American Bible Society

Rev. Thomas Burgess, Dept. of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church

- Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Chairman, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe
Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Federal Council of Churches
Rev. William I. Chamberlain, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Reformed Church in America
Rev. S. H. Chester, Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Rev. J. Wilson Cochran, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Presb. U. S. A.
William Sloane Coffin, Chairman, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium
Mr. E. T. Colton, Y. M. C. A. (International Committee)
Rev. A. E. Cory, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe; Disciples of Christ
Rev. Francis E. Clark, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; United Society of Christian Endeavor
Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Reformed Church in the U. S.
Miss Ruth Crawford, Y. W. C. A.
Mr. Charles S. Crosman, Five Years' Meeting of Friends
Mr. Dwight H. Day, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church U. S. A., Presbyterian Commission on Aid for Protestant Churches in Europe.
Rev. Paul D. Elsesser, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium
Rev. Ralph G. English, American Christian Convention
Mrs. George B. Ford, Foreign and Overseas Dept. Y. W. C. A.; Commission on Relations with France and Belgium
Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Secretary, Committee on Work in Europe of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
Rev. John Bowdish Gove, American Christian Convention
Rev. F. E. Grunert, Moravian Church
Rev. S. L. Gulick, Federal Council of Churches
Mr. Carlisle V. Hibbard, Overseas Division, Y. M. C. A. (International Committee)
Rev. Henry S. Huntington, Christian Work
Mr. S. Guy Inman, Committee on Coöperation in Latin America
Mrs. Luke Johnson, General Board of Missions, M. E. Church So.
Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium
Mr. Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer, Federal Council of Churches
Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe; Lutheran National Council
Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Federal Council
Rev. Rivington D. Lord, General Conference of Free Baptists
Rev. Frederick Lynch, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe
Miss Sarah S. Lyon, National Board of the Y. W. C. A.
Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches
Rev. John A. Marquis, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium
Mr. R. L. McAll, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium
Rev. T. C. Meckel, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe; Evangelical Association
Rev. H. G. Mendenhall, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe
Rev. Paul A. Menzel, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Evangelical Synod of N. A.

Rev. J. A. Morehead, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe; Lutheran National Council
 John R. Mott, Y. M. C. A. (International Committee)
 Rev. Frank Mason North, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe; Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church
 Mr. John Pelenyi, Protestant Churches of Hungary
 Rev. W. W. Pinson, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe; Board of Missions of the M. E. Church South
 Rev. Lewis T. Reed, American Bible Society
 Rev. Edgar T. Romig, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Reformed Church in America
 Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Chairman, Committee of Reference and Council of the Foreign Missions Conference of N. A.
 Rev. Frank K. Sanders, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium
 Rev. D. A. Souders, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe; Immigrant Dept., Board of Home Missions, Reformed Church in the U. S.
 Mr. Truman J. Spencer, National Council of Congregational Churches
 Bishop Samuel P. Spreng, Evangelical Association, Board of Missions
 Rev. Henry A. Stimson, American Bible Society
 Rev. H. E. Stocker, Moravian Church
 Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Administrative Committee, Federal Council
 Rev. C. A. Tron, Waldensian Church of Italy
 Mr. Fennell P. Turner, Foreign Missions Conference of N. A., Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe
 Rev. Tertiuss Van Dyke, Presb. U. S. A., Commission on Relations with France and Belgium
 Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe
 Rev. E. O. Watson, Federal Council of Churches
 Rev. John H. White, Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; United Pres.
 Mr. Robert P. Wilder, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe; Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions
 Mr. Mornay Williams, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
 On recommendation of the Program Committee it was voted that the Chairman appoint a Committee on Findings. The Chairman appointed the following as members of this Committee:

Rev. Frank Mason North, Bishop Edgar Blake, Rev. S. H. Chester, Mr. Mornay Williams, Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, Rev. J. W. Cochran, Rev. W. W. Pinson, Mrs. G. Ford, Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart, Rev. John Baltzer, Mr. Fennell P. Turner, Mr. C. V. Hibbard, Mr. Truman J. Spencer.

Statements from Pastor Adolf Keller, Secretary of the Swiss Federation of Churches, and Prof. Karl Beth, of the University of Vienna, were referred to the Committee on Findings.

The General Secretary presented Rev. C. A. Tron, of the Waldensian Churches of Italy, and Prof. A. de Boer and Mr. John Pelenyi, of the Churches of Hungary. Brief addresses were made by Mr. Pelenyi and Dr. Tron.

The following Agenda were then discussed item by item and referred to the Committee on Findings:

1. Statement of the past and present work of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe.
2. The status and scope of the Commission,

3. Statements and messages from European Church Bodies.
 4. The Responsibility of the Churches for physical relief in Europe.
 5. Financial relief to the Churches in Europe.
 6. Questions of Relationship :
 - a. Principles of community
 - (1) between American church bodies working in Europe,
 - (2) between American church bodies and the European bodies,
 - (3) the necessity for avoiding the treatment of Europe as a foreign mission field.
 - b. Relationship with the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and other Christian organizations.
 - c. A statement of the work of each denomination in Europe.
 7. Moral help to the European Churches—development of contacts by exchange of friendly visitors, other mutual relationships, —Religious minorities.
 8. a. The appointment of a representative of the American Churches to be in Europe.
b. A special representative in Czechoslovakia.
 9. Conference of Religious Bodies to be held in Europe, and American representation at such a Conference.
 10. American Churches and other English-speaking churches in Europe.
-

The morning session adjourned at one o'clock.
The Conference reconvened at 2.30, Bishop Cannon presiding.
Prayer was offered by Bishop Samuel P. Spreng.

The Committee on Findings presented its reports and in response to its recommendation it was voted that a special committee be appointed to meet at the close of the Conference to prepare the final findings.

The following were appointed: Bishop James Cannon, Rev. W. W. Pinson, Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart, Mr. C. V. Hibbard, Rev. John Baltzer, Miss Sarah Lyon, Mr. Truman J. Spencer, Rev. J. W. Cochran, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Bishop Edgar Blake, Rev. J. H. Franklin.

Following this the discussion of the Agenda was continued.

It was voted to recommend to the Committee on Findings that a conference should be called in the near future which should give continued and more adequate consideration to the problems brought before this Conference.

Following the presentation of the subject of Protestant work in Spain and Albania by Bishop Edgar Blake, it was voted that the Committee on Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America be requested to consider the question of interdenominational Protestant work in Spain and Albania.

After prayer by Rev. Francis E. Clark, the Conference adjourned at 5 P.M.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
Recording Secretary.

RECORDS OF THE MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON NOVEMBER 3, 1921

The Special Committee appointed by the Conference on Responsibility of the American Churches towards European Protestantism met in the evening at 7.30,

Present: Bishop James Cannon, Rev. W. W. Pinson, Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart, Mr. C. V. Hibbard, Rev. John Baltzer, Miss Sarah Lyon, Mr. Truman J. Spencer, Rev. J. W. Cochran, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland.

Rev. W. W. Pinson was elected chairman of the Committee.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Kephart.

After full discussion upon the items of the Agenda, and other actions referred to the committee by the Conference, the outline of a Statement of Findings was agreed upon.

This outline was referred to a special committee of Mr. Fennell P. Turner, Rev. J. H. Franklin, and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, to be put in form for submission to the Committee and then to the members of the Conference.

VOTED: That the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe be requested to give immediate attention to the question of religious minorities in Europe, especially the situation in Poland.

VOTED: That the Commission should confer with the religious bodies in Europe and offer its assistance, if desired, in arranging for a conference of the European religious bodies to be held in Europe.

VOTED: That the Commission be requested to undertake correspondence with the churches of other nations having English-speaking churches in various centers in Europe, relative to mutual interests.

VOTED: That the Commission be requested to hold another conference, at a later time, similar to the one held today.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
Recording Secretary.

The final report of the Committee on Findings was as follows:

Report of the Committee on Findings

I. We understand the object of this Conference to be to make inquiry as to the need which European communities may have for any help which the American Protestant Churches may be able to render; such help to be extended in a way to strengthen the work of existing Protestant churches and not in any sense to weaken them so as to make less effective their work.

II. It is not the province of the American Protestant Churches to instruct our Protestant brethren in Europe as to how they should do their work, the methods that they should employ, or in any way attempt to impose on them American methods.

III. We do not believe it to be within the province of the Federal Council Committee on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe to decide what individual American denominations may do in Europe or the methods or policies they can best follow in their denominational European work. The decision with regard to these matters is the responsibility of the denomination itself, with due regard to the fundamental principle in Par. I, and the needs of the existing churches.

IV. We believe that the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe should act as a Clearing House for information as to religious conditions in Europe. The churches and other Christian agencies in the United States should be better informed and we believe the most effective agency for this purpose is the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe.

V. We believe the Commission should be the agency through which to clear co-operative religious work which may be undertaken in Europe.

by the several denominations which desire to work together in extending help to our European brethren.

VI. In our judgment, Protestant Churches and Agencies in America can best help in the religious situation in Europe in the following ways: 1. Denominations in the United States related to Protestant denominations existing in Europe should be encouraged to coöperate with their sister churches in Europe in every way possible in the reconstruction work made necessary through the effects of war, in the formation of new congregations, in the relief of needy churches, agencies and individuals. It is pointed out by those familiar with the situation in Europe that many of the evangelical institutions in different parts of Europe have been forced to close because of the lack of funds to carry on the work. Protestant Churches in Europe should be assisted not only to maintain the charitable work which existed before the War, but to begin new work, in needy communities.

2. In relief work, it is our judgment that this should be extended especially to ministers and social workers, with a view to making it possible for these devoted workers to continue in their work, and also to educate their children.

3. We would suggest that help can be rendered to the European churches by offering them aid in the development of training institutions for ministers and social workers and in the promotion of the agencies which are necessary to the maintenance of a vigorous church life.

4. Assistance should be rendered in evangelistic work in different countries. We should coöperate with the churches of Europe in the preparation of literature needed and some plan should be worked out by which opportunity may be given for the ministers and laymen of the United States and Europe to meet together for the exchange of views with regard to most progressive and effective methods of church work.

5. Plans should be worked out by which theological students and clergymen and Christian workers may study outside of their own countries and to this end free scholarships should be made available in educational institutions in the United States. Literature should be exchanged.

6. Christian men and women contemplating journeys in Europe should be directly related through this Commission with the leaders of Protestantism in Europe in the hope that through this method, messages of good will and spiritual fellowship may be extended to our brethren in Europe.

VII. The Commission should make a study of the needs of religious minorities in European countries, with a view to rendering assistance.

VIII. The Commission should confer with the religious bodies in Europe and offer its assistance, if desired, in arranging for a conference of the European religious bodies to be held in Europe.

IX. We would recommend that this Commission enter into correspondence with the authorities responsible for the maintaining of English speaking services in European countries with a view to effecting some arrangement by which the overlapping of English speaking work in some centers can be obviated and the benefit of this ministry be extended to centers where English speaking services have not yet been provided.

X. The Commission should be requested to hold another conference, at a later time, similar to the one held November 3.

The report of the above conference sets forth so clearly the

task before the Commission that there is little need for comment upon it. The question is whether or not in addition to their denominational interests and obligations there may be obtained a unity of fraternal action which shall assist in conserving the fidelity of the national churches in these countries so that, together with the new organizations which are being formed, there may be a unified Protestantism in Europe.

The Chairman of the Committee is now in Europe in conference on the matters under consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CANNON, JR.,

Chairman.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,

General Secretary.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND BELGIUM

In the budget as determined by the Chairman of this Commission and the members of the Paris Committee, the Protestant Churches of America agreed to raise approximately \$600,000 to meet the most urgent needs of France. We are glad to report that \$200,000 of this amount was sent in the year 1920, and over \$400,000 in 1921, so that we have the satisfaction of having fulfilled our promises to our French friends. That we were able to raise such a large sum in 1921 was of course largely due to the substantial assistance received from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, which appropriated \$100,000 towards our budget of \$400,000 for 1921.

What Has Been Accomplished

1. RECONSTRUCTION: The following churches have been, or are being, rebuilt or repaired through the gifts received from this Commission and the denominations represented therein: Verdun, Compiègne, Hargicourt, Lille, Roubaix, Epernay, Henin, Lietard, Monneaux, Achicourt, Nauroy, Troissy, Wanquetin, Rheims, St. Quentin.

2. PARIS HEADQUARTERS: The Commission has sent over 600,000 Fr. towards the purchase of a Paris Headquarters by the Paris Committee. It is hoped that in that building will be housed the offices of the principal Protestant organizations in France.

3. FOREIGN MISSIONS: In the budget of May, 1920, there was included the sum of 1,000,000 Fr. to enable the Foreign Missionary Society of France to extend its work rapidly into the colonies in Africa which had been acquired from Germany. This promise was fulfilled by the end of 1921, and we are in receipt of a letter from M. Couve, Secretary of the Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris, expressing his gratitude for this gift. He adds:

" . . . You can rest assured, and you can tell all those who have aided in this generous enterprise, that the great help of our American friends, instead of being used as a pretext by French Protestants to lessen their own efforts, has been, on the contrary, the greatest stimulus. Particularly with regard to our foreign missionary work, we enter the new year with hearts free from their heaviest burden, not only because of the American gift, but also because, spurred on by these gifts, the French friends of foreign missions, old and new, have under-

stood that thus aided by friends in the United States, they were in honor bound to march forward themselves. I cannot say today exactly how we shall end the financial year on the 31st of next March, but I think that I can assume that in addition to the increase of fifty per cent made last year, the new increase of sixty per cent that we have asked for this year from our subscribers, both individuals and churches, will be realized."

4. HOME MISSIONS AND EDUCATION: The gifts from American Protestant churches have enabled the Société Centrale to accomplish a much larger ministry in the devastated area, and trained nurses have been added to the staffs of several churches in these needy towns. Churches in Belgium have been aided and their young men helped to continue their theological studies. Some money has been sent to the Comité d'Entr' Aide which cares for the relief of Protestant families, but practically two-thirds of the resources of this committee have come from the French themselves. Other important committees have been helped in crises.

5. FOI ET VIE. Some assistance has been rendered to Pastor Paul Doumergue in his remarkable organization for Christian education for social work; \$25,000 is still required in addition to available French funds to enable Pastor Doumergue to purchase an adequate building and realize his dream of proper training in institutional church work for the students and others living on the left bank of the Seine.

Remittances to the Committee in Paris

The following is a statement of the amounts which have been remitted to Paris, both directly by the Committee and through the denominational agencies, for the assistance of the native churches and institutions in France and Belgium:

United Presbyterian Church.....	\$10,796.18
Presbyterian Church U. S. A.....	56,591.66
Presbyterian Church U. S.	17,000.00
Christian Church.....	748.72
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	51,500.00
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	9,500.00
Am. Bapt. For. Mission Socy.....	34,120.33
Reformed Church in U. S.	35,750.00
	_____ 216,006.89
Various other bodies and individuals.....	86,201.56
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.....	100,000.00
Total	\$402,208.45

What Remains to be Done

Though much has been accomplished, as much more lies ahead. The help which America has generously given to the French missionary work must be continued for several years more; the work must be firmly established and France regain its economic stability before we can expect that our French friends can carry the entire burden.

In the reconstruction work there are still two churches, one in Cambrai, and one in Arras, on which little or nothing has been done.

The Commission is waiting further word from the Paris Committee regarding the exact budget for the coming year, but it is quite evident that we shall need approximately \$200,000 to give the support for which France naturally looks to us at this time.

International Relations

The Commission has taken appropriate occasions to use its good offices in developing friendly relationships between France and America.

In April the Chairman of the Commission invited the members to a luncheon given to Monsieur René Viviani of France at the Metropolitan Club at which Monsieur Viviani expressed warm appreciation for the assistance of the religious bodies in developing these relationships.

On the occasion of the visit of Marshal Foch the Commission coöperated with the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill in tendering a reception to Marshal Foch, at which, in recognition of his deep interest in religious work among the soldiers of the allied armies, the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains presented him with the Chaplain's medal. Marshal Foch on this occasion conveyed to the Commission a shell-shattered Bible from a Protestant Church at Rheims.

French Church Visitors

The Commission has had the pleasure of receiving Pastor Daniel Couve, Associate Director of the Society of Missions of Paris, and Monsieur Henri Guex of the McAll Mission. The Administrative Committee of the Council also extended a welcome to Pastor François Busé of the Belgian Churches during his visit to America.

General Matters

The Commission has taken occasion from time to time to develop relationships with the French Protestant Federation.

The French Federation coöperated simultaneously in the observance of Armistice Day. A Committee consisting of Dr. Goodrich, the representative of the Commission in Paris, Rev. Frederick W. Beekman, Rev. André Monod and Bishop Edgar Blake was appointed to make arrangements during the summer whereby American tourists should be encouraged to visit the French Protestant Institutions.

Representatives were appointed to attend the exercises in connection with the laying of the cornerstone at Rheims and the establishment of the Church at Verdun.

The Huguenot Societies of America have been invited to participate in the work of the Commission and the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania has rendered assistance to the French Protestant Historical Society and the Museum of the Desert.

A special committee is cultivating special relationships between the theological seminaries of France and America.

WILLIAM S. COFFIN,
Chairman.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

THE COMMITTEE ON THE WAR AND THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK

"Many interdenominational committees and organizations have been formed to *do* things. Here is one that has been brought together solely to *study*. Its members are convinced that the churches need, first of all, to do serious thinking and need to *think together*."

This statement, made by the publishers of the Reports of the Committee of the War and Religious Outlook suggests clearly and concisely the peculiar significance of this Committee.

The history and activity of the Committee since it began its work at the close of the war were presented so fully at the quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council last December that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to them here. At that time the Committee had produced and published (in addition to the comprehensive bibliography on the war and religion, a series of brief monographs under the general heading "The Religious Outlook") three important volumes, all representing a body of collective thinking carried on by the thirty members of the Committee and several score of other men and women whom the Committee had associated with itself in making its studies.

The first of these reports entitled "Religion Among American Men, As Revealed by a Study of the Conditions in the Army," undertook to bring together the experience of a large number of Chaplains and others who had been in intimate touch with the cross section of our American manhood which was found in the army, and under these revealing conditions had the opportunity of gaining new insights into the religious habits and convictions of the men whom the church is seeking to reach.

The second volume dealt with "The Missionary Outlook in the Light of the War." It endeavored to survey the developments in each of the more important mission fields following the war, and to reinterpret the whole missionary movement in the light of the new world horizon created by the experience of the war.

The third volume, and the one which has attracted most widespread attention, dealt with "The Church and Industrial Reconstruction." The aim of this study was, first of all, to secure agreement as to what are the fundamental Christian principles which are to be applied to modern industrial rela-

tionship and to use these principles as a standard for judging all existing conditions. The mature judgments of leaders in the church who have been giving years of thought to this question were assembled, and as a result a careful statement brought out, which has so commended itself to the churches and to Christian organizations that it has been used widely as a text-book for bible classes, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. groups. Over 6,500 copies have already been sold during the fourteen months since the volume came from press.

During the present year a new volume has appeared, entitled "Christian Unity, Its Principles and Possibilities." In the preparation of this report the collaboration of the following persons was secured by the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook: Rev. Peter Ainslie, Rev. Alfred W. Anthony, President Clarence A. Barbour, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Rev. James H. Franklin, Rev. Roy B. Guild, Rev. Hubert C. Herring (until his death), Prof. Charles M. Jacobs, Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, Rev. H. H. Meyer, Rev. Frank Mason North, Prof. George W. Richards, Dr. Robert E. Speer, President J. Ross Stevenson, Prof. Williston Walker, Dean Henry B. Washburn, Prof. Herbert L. Willett. The volume, thus representing the collective judgment of eight different denominations, has a peculiar significance for the discussion of the whole theme of Christian unity. Including as it does a careful analysis of the present situation, a study of the historical background from which it has come and an outline of what appears to the Committee to be the path of advance, it has been described by several reviewers as the most complete and reliable treatment of the subject at present available.

As indicative of the attention with which the report has been received even in other lands an editorial in the influential "Baptist Times," the official organ of the British Baptists is worth quoting:

"It may be said at once that it gives the most complete account in existence of what is actually being done in America for the cause of Christian unity along the various lines of administrative, federal and organic union. The difficulties, real and imaginary, are faced in a spirit of engaging frankness and the possibilities are sketched with a bold hand. . . . For courage, clear-headedness, exquisite justice and unconquerable optimism this volume stands alone. Most of the reports that are issued nowadays should be kept by the bedside—they are admirable sleeping-draughts; but this report, once it gets into the blood, will keep men very much awake."

During the year a new edition of "The Church and Industrial Reconstruction" was also brought from press to meet the growing demand for a cheaper edition which would make it more readily available for group study. The new edition brought out to sell for \$1.00 was ready for use at conferences

held during the summer, and is serving as a basis of discussion groups in many churches throughout the country. As indicative of the interest in the volume it may be worth while to mention that the treasurer of a large corporation presented a copy of the volume to each of his directors and that the personnel manager of another firm in Boston prepared a ten page summary of the volume for his Board of Directors. Perhaps it is even more significant that many of the publications of the labor movement have hailed the report as an omen of an enlarging interest of the churches in industrial questions.

The final volume in the series, originally projected by the Committee, deals with The Teaching Work of the Church. This has not yet been completed though the Committee in charge of its preparation has been actively at work upon it for more than a year and a half. Its appearance has been delayed by the decision to ask the coöperation of the Continuation Committee of the Garden City Conference, a body representing all the different interdenominational educational agencies of the church. This Committee has consented to act as an editorial body to pass upon the manuscript before publication. It is believed that the advantage to be gained from this coöperation in securing the thoroughly representative character of the report will more than make up for the delay in its appearance.

With the completion of this fifth report the question will confront the Committee, and the Federal Council which created it, as to whether the Committee should now discontinue its work and pass out of existence. The opinion has been expressed in many quarters that the work of the Committee has proved of such value that it ought to continue in existence for the prosecution of such further studies as may seem desirable. More particularly it has been urged that it should deal with the two most pressing subjects now before the church, that of the relation of the races and that of the church's responsibility for Christianizing international relationships. There would seem in each case to be room for a study carried on in the same spirit as that which characterized the report on "The Church and Industrial Reconstruction." In the case of the former subject, the Committee has been definitely requested by the Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations to prepare such a volume. As to the wisdom of acceding to this request as well as on the whole question of future policy the Committee would appreciate the advice of the Executive Committee.

But whether it be deemed wise to continue the present Committee or not, of this there seems no doubt, that if the coöperative movement in the church is to realize the splendid

possibilities which open before it, there will be need of some more adequate provision for collective thinking on the part of those who are responsible for determining the church's policy. In a recent address Mr. L. W. Wallace, Executive Secretary of the American Engineering Council, which has been studying the problem of waste in industry, placed first among the four factors which are responsible for the enormous waste in our present-day industry what he called the unknown factor. Even the best manufacturers simply do not know accurately the conditions with which they have to deal, and the result of this ignorance results in a vast number of preventable mistakes. What is true of industry, is true also of the church. With reference to many matters of the greatest importance we are moving in the dark. We act before we have had time to know, even before we have had time to think. No single step would mean more for economy and efficiency in the progress of the Kingdom of God than that we should make provision for a body of men thoroughly representative of the different branches of the Christian church, who should think through together the problems which we face in common and on the basis of accurate study and knowledge make recommendations which would determine the future policy of the churches.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN,
Chairman.

SAMUEL McCREA CAVERT,
Secretary.

RELIGIOUS WORK IN THE CANAL ZONE

The Panama Canal is the cross-roads of the Western Hemisphere. No distinctively American community exists amid more trying conditions, social and climatic, than confront the 13,500 of our white fellow-citizens on the Canal Zone, and the many thousands of soldiers located in the ten Posts which guard the Canal. American sanitary science achieved a monumental task in clearing the Zone of malaria, making possible the uniting of the oceans. We are in danger of too easy contentment with our splendid record of engineering and of sanitation, forgetting that man does not live by such externals alone.

To counteract the trying environment of an enervating climate and of a mixed foreign and native population, large elements of which habitually prey on the appetites and weaknesses of the omnipresent American soldiers and sailors, it is vitally important that strong social and religious work be maintained on the Canal Zone. This need is in addition to that of caring for the spiritual welfare of the thousands of Government employees and their families who live in the towns of Christobal, Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Balboa.

At least seventeen American Protestant denominations are represented among the five hundred resident members of the Union church and Sunday schools. This interdenominational church was constituted in 1914 and includes four local congregations and one mission under its collegiate oversight. The four congregations are at Balboa, Christobal, Gatun, and Pedro Miguel. The constitution provides that the church's activities shall be non-sectarian and its teachings evangelical. In spite of many difficulties, the work has been steadily successful. In fact, the trying out of this experiment in Christian coöperation offers data that will prove instructive to students of church policy. As much of our incentive to Christian unity comes from the modern mission field, so we in the homeland may learn valuable lessons from the pioneer efforts of this interdenominational church in Panama.

The field and the work of the Union Church were carefully studied by a large group of eminent American church leaders in February, 1916, when the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America met at Panama. The Congress passed a resolution declaring that "The Union Church of the Canal Zone deserves and is hereby accorded our endorsement and commendation as offering the best solution of the problems of evangelical Christian work under prevailing conditions." This

work has the hearty endorsement of the Home Missions Council, the Foreign Missions Conference, the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America, as well as of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Only a beginning has been made in providing physical equipment for the four main congregations on the Zone. The basement of the proposed church at Balboa is being used with a temporary roof, while the other churches are meeting in cramped and entirely inadequate quarters. At least \$150,000 is urgently needed to bring these four buildings up to very modest standards, considering the vast and important social and religious work that should be done through them for the soldiers and sailors, the clerks and other federal employees connected with the Canal.

It is obvious that civil service employees whose salaries are small and whose residence in the tropics is seldom for more than two years, can not be expected to make large gifts to church work. They are, however, keeping up the current expenses of the Union Church and contributing \$1,800 annually for a mission among the Panamanian aborigines. Generous subscriptions have been made on the Zone to the church building projects, but these must be supplemented from the homeland.

The Y. M. C. A. depends largely on the ministers of the four congregations for religious instruction to the soldiers and sailors whose moral oversight forms the American Church's biggest problem at Panama. These Bible classes lack adequate facilities in the existing church halls, and must be provided for in the new buildings. The usual religious educations, young people's and social work is more than ever needed in a community like the Canal Zone.

The strategic importance of Panama to the church makes it necessary that adequate equipment be provided for this church. In 1920 Rev. Harry Owen, then pastor of the Congregation at Christobal, came to the States to solicit funds for the erection of the church building at Christobal. The Federal Council had organized the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone. Dr. Owen under this committee brought together officers of the missionary bodies, Home and Foreign, of the leading denominations on November 30, 1920.

A motion was carried by representatives of the Boards of the Denominations "That a Committee be appointed consisting of Dr. Alfred Wms. Anthony, Dr. Geo. T. Scott, Dr. Harry Farmer, Dr. James R. Smith and the Secretary, to inquire concerning the organization, creedal statement and legal standing of the Church in the Canal Zone, to ascertain how the various Christian Denominations in the United States may be

able to contribute funds towards the buildings being erected by the said church, to apportion the amounts to be contributed among the various denominations and to present to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America a plan covering these and other cognate matters and request said Council to accept the Trusteeship for the property in the Canal Zone in such fashion as to protect the interests of all parties concerned as said interests may appear."

This committee, after careful study of the situation, presented the following resolution of the Fourth Quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in session at Boston, December 1-6, which was adopted:

"With reference to the recommendation regarding the Union Church of the Canal Zone, we recommend that the Council appreciating the responsibility of American Christians for the moral and spiritual welfare of the people of the Canal Zone, who have come under the protection of the American flag, and recognizing a joint responsibility of both Home and Foreign Mission agencies for service in the Canal area, responsibility willingly acknowledged and assumed by these agencies, we authorize the Executive Committee to accept a trusteeship, or other protective oversight, of these churches in the Canal Zone, as may seem desirable, and may be mutually agreed upon by the parties interested, and refer determination of these qualities to the Administrative Committee."

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council on December 17th took the following action:

"In regard to the Union Church of the Canal Zone, Dr. Anthony presented the following resolutions which were adopted, with the provision that they become effective only upon consultation with legal counsel to determine whether or not this action is within the power of the Constitution of the Federal Council as determined by its articles of incorporation.

"WHEREAS: 1. The Panama Canal Zone, now under the American flag and thereby essentially within Home Mission Territory, is nevertheless to a no less degree within the sphere of Foreign Mission activities, owing to the foreign environment north and south in which Foreign Mission agencies of the churches are at work; and

"2. There is cordial recognition on the part of both Home and Foreign Mission agencies of the churches of a joint responsibility for maintenance of Christian Work in the zone; and

"3. A joint conference of representatives of Home and Foreign Mission agencies has acknowledged a common relationship and responsibility to the Union Church in the Canal Zone and has appointed a Sub-Committee which is carefully defining these relationships and responsibilities; and

"4. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its Quadrennial Session in Boston, December 1-6, 1920, has

authorized its Administrative Committee acting in its behalf to become trustee or residuary beneficiary under a trust deed in order to provide assured stability to the church enterprises, assuming however no financial responsibility, and in order to give counsel and advice in regard to the pastoral office or pastoral offices in the church and its branches;

"BE IT RESOLVED: 1. That the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America through the Administrative Committee hereby creates and appoints a Committee of Fifteen persons to have advisory relations with the Union Church in the Canal Zone, who shall express the judgment of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America as regards the changes which may be made in the pastoral relations and in the selections of suitable persons for pastores in the Union Church of the Canal Zone and shall otherwise counsel and advise the church in the conduct of its affairs; and

"2. That the Treasurer of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America be and hereby is authorized to accept a deed or other conveyance of leasehold or in fee simple of the property acquired by the Union Church in the Canal Zone and reconvey, if in its judgment it is desirable, the same to the church in the Canal Zone, or to its trustees or legal representatives, with revisionary clauses conditioned upon the maintenance of religious services by the said church under suitable conditions which safeguard donations, bequests and investments in the property, and in the maintenance of the church; and

"3. That the above mentioned committee have power to determine the terms and conditions on which the transfers may be made and the work of the church shall be conducted, provided however that by this action no financial obligations are assumed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"VOTED: To instruct the Committee, in case legal difficulties should be found, to carry out the work or to carry out that part of the program not involved in trusteeship."

The committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone has been constituted as follows:

Chairman, Mr. E. E. Olcott
Secretary, Rev. Roy B. Guild
Treasurer, Mr. Alfred R. Kimball

Rev. A. W. Anthony	Rev. Frank Mason North
Rev. S. H. Chester	Mr. Jas. H. Post
Rev. Harry Farmer	Rev. E. H. Rawlings
Rev. J. H. Franklin	Mr. F. H. Revell
Rev. S. G. Inman	Rev. Jas. R. Smith
Mr. James N. Jarvie	Rev. Chas. L. Thompson
Rev. C. S. Macfarland	Rev. David G. Wylie

This committee, on the authority of the Federal Council and of the Union Church on the Canal Zone, submitted this whole matter to Mr. Henry W. Jessup who drew up the terms of agreement which is now making it possible for the denominational boards as well as individuals to make gifts for the providing of equipment for the work of the Canal Zone and at the same time insure that the work shall be evangelical in

character. The Federal Council is thus made the holding body for the church and the contributors.

For the erection of the Church at Christobal the following amounts, besides personal gifts, have been secured. The Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$7,500. The Home Missions Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$7,500. The Church Erection Board of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., \$10,000. The Congregational Church Building Society, \$5,000. The Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, \$2,000. It is estimated that this will about complete the building, but will not provide for the organ which is greatly needed at once. The secretary of the committee is seeking to find some one who will present the church with a fine organ.

In the summer Dr. Owen resigned as pastor of the Christobal Church and returned to his former home in England. After much correspondence by the secretary of the committee the Rev. Harry Fisher, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Scituate, Massachusetts, was appointed to this pastorate. Rev. and Mrs. Fisher reached the field early in November.

The need of the church was never more keenly felt than at the present time when plans are being made for the arrival of the fleet in January. The following clipping from a newspaper dated September 27, shows one kind of preparation being made:

"Cristobal, September 27.—Saloon keepers and cabarets are making big plans for the arrival of the fleet here next January. The Lobby cabaret proprietor has expended several thousand dollars recently in putting in a dancing floor and other improvements. Tom Brady has just come back from the States where he purchased a complete set of bar fixtures for his Front street place and Joe Bryan with Max Bilgrey is shortly opening up the corner place at Market and Tenth streets and putting in a modern saloon."

It is most unfortunate that the Church at Christobal has had to suspend building operations for several months because of lack of funds. This work is now going forward. As soon as this building is completed plans must be made to secure funds to equip these other churches that Protestantism both by its churches and its Y. M. C. A. may be able to minister well in the name of Christ to the thousands of our citizens who are there looking after the interests of our country, as well as to the many visitors to the Canal Zone.

E. E. OLCOTT,
Chairman.

Roy B. GUILD,
Secretary.

THE EDITORIAL COUNCIL OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

There has been no general meeting of the Editorial Council in 1921. The Executive Committee has held a number of meetings, attended by members residing in New York.

At a meeting on February 23rd, Rev. Jasper T. Moses offered his resignation as Secretary, having accepted a call to a position of influence in Mexico, where he formerly labored. His resignation was accepted with regret, and with recognition of the leading part he had played in initiating and forwarding the Editorial Council. Rev. Howard B. Grose was requested to serve as secretary until the next meeting of the Council, or until a successor should be appointed. It was also decided to experiment with some of the balance on hand from dues by issuing an occasional confidential information service, to test the wishes of the Council regarding the future. Two letters of such information have been sent out. The response however has not indicated sufficiently the desires of the members to continue this service.

At its last meeting, November 7th, the Executive Committee therefore decided to make the following recommendations:

1. That the Editorial Council cease to be a Commission of the Federal Council, since it has no claim to the name and is not prepared to function as a Commission.
2. That the Editorial Council continue in the relationship of a Committee of the Federal Council.
3. That no dues be asked for the coming year; that the small unexpended balance in the treasurer's hands be used for sending out notices, etc.; that effort be made to extend the membership, and that meetings be arranged for in connection with events that would call the editors in the largest numbers.

The Editorial Council hereby expresses its thanks to the Federal Council for its kindly offices and courtesies.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. WAREING,
Chairman.

HOWARD B. GROSE,
Acting Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

Following the Quadrennial Meeting in Boston, December last, the Washington Committee met for organization and selected Bishop William F. McDowell as chairman and Dr. Charles Wood as vice-chairman. An executive committee of seven was arranged for and special committees appointed on publicity and for consultation and coöperation in matters pertaining to the Government, Congress and the Departments. A special committee was also raised for the consideration of the standardizing of statistics and planning the Year Book of the Churches.

Year Book of the Churches

The Washington Office has been charged with the bringing out of the Year Book and throughout the summer was engaged in preparing copy which in addition to the matter hitherto published in the "Year Book of the Churches," includes a synopsis of the history, doctrine and polity of the churches. The Year Book will be brought out early in 1922 and we believe will be not only greatly enlarged but enhanced in practical value as a synopsis of history, doctrine and polity, a directory and "who's who" of the activities of the churches and benevolent organizations, and a compilation of religious statistics.

Plans for Contacts with Government

Early in February our office was favored with a visit from Dr. Robert E. Speer, newly elected President of the Council, for conference with the members of the Washington committee as to the contacts to be made, in behalf of the churches, with the President, his Cabinet, Congress and the various Departments, Bureaus and Embassies. It was decided that definite information through the Federal Council Bulletin and other means as to the work of the Federal Council and religious news generally be transmitted to Congress, Departments, Bureaus and Embassies through the Washington Committee. With the approval of the Administrative Committee a special Consultation Committee was raised for emergency action concerning matters upon which recommendations of the Administrative Committee could not be secured in time.

Through recommendation and approval of the Administrative Committee, it was further decided that the personnel of the Washington Committee should be distinctly from residents in Washington, but that there should be an Advisory Committee composed of representatives selected as far as possible from all parts of the country and of various ecclesiastical

affiliations from persons easily accessible to Washington, this Committee to serve in a purely advisory way.

Facilities Offered Constituent Bodies

A letter placing the facilities of the Washington office at their disposal and inviting them to use a room in our office set apart especially for that purpose was sent out early in the year from the Washington office to representative men of the various Boards and Agencies of our constituent denominations, to Secretaries of State and City Church Federations and representatives of organizations affiliated with the Federal Council, to the number approximately of nine hundred. We have received hundreds of expressions of appreciation of this tender of service. While the tender made has not resulted in as general use of our office as we hope and desire, there have been many commissions passed on to us from the various Boards and from individuals of our constituent bodies. We have been called upon by these for a variety of services, such as looking up data, ascertaining the status of bills in Congress relative to moral and religious matters, making representations of interests to Departments and Bureaus of the Government, securing passports, arranging conferences and hearings before committees, and appointments with the President of the United States. Especially in the matter of passports have our facilities been utilized and our interest called for. In this we have often been able to secure promptly the issue of passports otherwise requiring much time and in some cases have saved the necessity of trips to Washington. In all we have secured or expedited more than a hundred such passports. A number of representatives of our constituent bodies have used our offices for committee meetings and as personal headquarters when they were in Washington upon official business. While we are gratified at the use that has been made of our offices, we are greatly desirous even more effectively to serve along these lines and are hopeful that as the constituent bodies and representatives of the various boards learn of our facilities they will avail themselves and come to consider our office at 937 Woodward Building as a branch of their own home offices. We can in this way save the constituent bodies much more in money and in time than it costs to maintain the Washington office.

General Functions

Pursuant to its functions as outlined in the original statement calling the Washington Committee into being, our Committee has throughout the year striven in a conservative yet firm and earnest way to deal with questions arising in connection with the national policy in matters affecting the moral

and religious life of the nation. We have left strictly alone matters that belong in the realm of party politics and carefully avoided anything that might have the slightest color of lobbying. Yet through direct and open approach to those having to do with questions involving the moral and religious interests of our country, we have brought these vital questions to their attention and are happy to say seemingly with gratifying results. With the change of administration in March new acquaintances had to be made and new contacts formed. The Chairman and Secretary in behalf of the Washington Committee made courtesy calls upon the President and Cabinet members, explaining the functions of our Committee and placing its services at their disposal for gathering data on questions within the scope of our work and any other possible helpful service. We were received with courtesy and our tender of service accepted and utilized in practical ways. The high Christian character of the President, his staff and his Cabinet has made approach to these comparatively easy and the more so as time has demonstrated that our Committee strove to keep trivial matters from them and to bring to their attention only vital matters of real importance.

In accordance with suggestions made and actions taken, we have been seeking formations of contacts in educational and church circles throughout the territory accessible to Washington. The Secretary attended the conference of the Fourth Corps Area of Chaplains at Atlanta, Georgia, and addressed a number of student bodies such as Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, Randolph Macon College and Virginia State Normal and Howard University with reference to the work of the Federal Council. The Secretary has also addressed a number of pastors' federations, visited several annual Conferences, and general gatherings from Maryland to Florida and on practically every Sunday throughout the year has been called upon to occupy some pulpit making reference to and oftentimes discussing fully the work of the Federal Council of Churches in behalf of Christian coöperation.

Limitation of Armament Conference

The Washington Committee was able to serve in many ways in connection with the calling of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and matters pertaining thereto, both before and during the assembling of that Conference, November twelfth, 1921. With representatives of the Federal Council and the Church Peace Union we were able to interview General Tasker Bliss and secure the strong utterances issued by him. We were also able to take up with representatives of the Catholic and Jewish faiths the matter of joining in a united petition

to the President of the United States to take the lead in calling a Conference of the great powers to consider the question of disarmament. This resulted in twenty thousand two hundred signatures of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergy to a petition placed in the hands of the President of the United States by the Church Peace Union with distinct appeal that he call such a conference.

Our Committee, together with representatives of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill had been in constant consultation with the President, Secretary of State and other officials in relation to such matters as opening the conference with prayer and other vital questions relative to its agenda. Through the Washington Committee, action of the Administrative Committee relative to a united and continued program of religious services in Washington during the Limitation of Armament Conference was presented to the Pastors' Federation of Washington and by them favorably received. The Pastors' Federation arranged for special prayer services beginning November sixth at the Calvary Baptist Church, Bishop William F. McDowell in charge. This service was followed by a daily prayer service at noon each day for the period of the Conference either in the Calvary Baptist Church or in the church of the Epiphany. During the conference our office has been used as headquarters for the publicity work of the Federal Council and we have served as a General Bureau and clearing house in connection with matters in general pertaining to the conference. Receptions were arranged with the delegations of France, Belgium, Japan, The Netherlands, Portugal and Great Britain at which the Washington Committee and others representing the Federal Council of Churches were received and extended welcome and greetings in behalf of the Churches of America. Appreciative responses were made by the delegates to these greetings.

A notable occasion, which made a distinct religious impression upon Washington, was the service held at the Calvary Baptist Church on Thanksgiving Day, attended by the President, the Secretary of State and many others of the official circle. The coöperation of the Federal Council in the meeting gave it a national significance. Dr. John H. Finley, Chairman of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill participated in the service, bringing a message from the Federal Council.

We feel that the Washington office has clearly demonstrated its usefulness and record with profound gratitude the fact that it has a place of growing influence and service in the Capital.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ON ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS

During the year 1921 the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains has continued its efforts, first, to obtain a better status for the chaplain; second, to coöperate with the Government in securing a high standard of personnel and the development of the best possible work; third, in awakening and maintaining the interest of the churches and transmitting the voice of the Church to the chaplains, giving this body of Christian workers a sense of encouragement and support; and fourth, in keeping in close touch with the chaplains, in order to be of assistance in transmitting suggestions, providing supplies and securing all possible coöperation.

The organization of the Chaplains Corps and the appointment of the Chief Chaplain of the Army, for which our Committee labored continuously, and the continuation by the new Secretary of the Navy of the Chaplains Bureau of the Navy has made the work of our Committee in accomplishing its objectives largely one of coöperation with Col. John T. Axton, Chief of the Chaplains of the Army, and Capt. John B. Frazier, Chief Chaplain of the Navy. The office of the Chief Chaplain of the Army was established July 15, 1920, in accordance with the provision of the National Defense Act, section 15, as amended by the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1920. Chaplain John T. Axton was selected for the office of the Chief of Chaplains bearing the rank of Colonel. The Bureau was organized by calling to his assistance two other chaplains, one of them of Roman Catholic Faith. He has so organized and directed the work of the chaplains as to make the moral and religious work of the army in the highest degree efficient. It has been a real pleasure for our Committee to work in coöperation with him.

Navy

As reported in our last report to the Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council, the General Committee had drawn up with the approval of the then Secretary of the Navy, a bill for the establishment by law of the Chaplain's Bureau with a Chaplain of the Navy in charge, such arrangement hitherto having been subject to the will of the Secretary of the Navy. This legislation was introduced into both houses of Congress, but upon consultation with the new Secretary of the Navy, at his earnest solicitation, action upon this bill

was suspended. The Secretary assured us that the Bureau would be continued as heretofore and that if there should be any change contemplated he would notify our Committee and call us in consultation relative thereto. The Bureau has been continued and Capt. John B. Frazier served as its head until the expiration of his four years of assignment. This assignment expired November 15th at which time, by appointment of the Secretary of the Navy, Chaplain Evan W. Scott was assigned as Chief of the Chaplains of the Navy, Capt. Frazier being assigned to duty at Hampton Roads.

Chaplain's Medal

The chaplain's medal and the accompanying certificate have been awarded to the chaplains who had not previously received it, during the early months of 1921. Finding that the transmission of the medal and certificate through the mails resulted in the loss of a considerable number, we strove to gather the chaplains together in areas and had most interesting exercises in New York, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago and Atlanta. In connection with conferences and assemblies of the different denominations the presentation of the medals was arranged making an interesting and impressive ceremony. The chaplains have universally expressed their appreciation of the medal presented them by the Federal Council and cherish it, not only as a memorial of their service, but as a token of appreciation on the part of the churches of the service rendered. At the Quadrennial Meeting in Boston, medals were presented, *honoris causa*, to Major Pierre Blommaert, Chief of the Protestant Chaplains' Corps of the Belgian Army, Bishop J. Taylor Smith, Chief Chaplain of the English Army, Col. William Beattie, Director of the Chaplains' Service of the Canadian Army, Chaplain E. Bertalot, representing the Italian Army and Chaplain Victor Monod, representing the French Army and to General Robert Georges Nivelle. In connection with receptions of the Federal Council representatives, in Washington, by Delegations from nations to the Limitation of Arms Conference, the medal has also been presented, *honoris causa*, to Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Lt. General Baron Jacques and General Armando Diaz.

Chaplain Appointments

A reduction in the authorized enlisted strength of the army by Congress early this year caused the further appointment of chaplains to be suspended. Under the provision of the Act of June 4, 1920, there were appointed into the regular army during the autumn of 1920, 21 chaplains with the grade

of captain, 77 with the grade of first lieutenant. Under the same Act, one chaplain, retired, was appointed with rank of lieutenant colonel.

The present strength of the corps of chaplains of the army is 185 chaplains in the following grades: colonel 1, lieutenant colonel 9, major 8, captain 42, first lieutenant 125, making a total of 185. These are classified denominationally as follows:

Baptist	26
Baptist, colored	2
Congregational	9
Disciples of Christ	10
Lutheran	12
Methodist Episcopal	41
Methodist Episcopal, Colored	2
Methodist Protestant	1
Presbyterian	15
Protestant Episcopal	17
Cumberland Presbyterian	1
Reformed	2
Roman Catholic	42
Universalist	2
Unitarian	2
United Evangelical	1

Thus it appears that 98 new chaplains were selected and appointed. These were selected from among 600 applicants who had seen service during the World War and who had indicated a desire to enter the Regular Army. The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains was requested by the Chaplain's Bureau to pass upon the qualifications of all applicants who passed the physical and intellectual standards and tests of the army, and no chaplain was appointed without the approval of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains. Our Committee first referred all applicants to the committees of their denominations and in co-operation with these committees reached conclusions concerning their approval and recommendation to the War Department. Chaplain Axton, in his annual report, happily sums up the standards governing the choice of men in the following language: "They were chosen because they were found to possess that fidelity, poise of mind, breadth and tolerance of view, serenity of spirit, large outlook, patience and good temper, energy and enthusiasm and that overmastering love of service for men which are essential to success."

Under the administration of Chaplain Axton, "chaplains have been made responsible, under their commanding officers, for all of the religious activities at camps, posts and stations, and so far as practicable have served the moral and religious needs of the entire personnel of the commands to which assigned, either through their own personal services or through

the coöperative effort of others. In addition to the formal Sunday services and the special programs for patriotic occasions, there have been conducted song services, general services, prayer meetings, bible study clubs, religious instruction classes, Sunday Schools, young people's meetings and the mid-week devotional services."

"The Army has acted upon the admonition of its first Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, to, "indulge with caution the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion." While recognizing that all forms of military training have in them elements of moral instruction, religion contains the secret of and the impetus toward clean and holy living. Therefore a steady effort has been made to put the hearts of men into right relation to God."

With the reduction in the authorized enlisted strength of the army by Congress early in 1921, it was found that in proportion to one chaplain to every 1200 men of the enlisted strength of the army we already had a surplus of some 38 chaplains. Decision was reached that while no chaplains could or should be deprived of their commission, no further appointments would be made until this surplus had been absorbed, the absorption to take place only through death, resignation or other natural causes. It is estimated that at the present rate of absorption from these causes it will be from three to five years before there are additional appointments made in the Army.

While no definite action has been taken by Congress reducing the enlisted strength of the Navy and while the actual quota permitted for the Navy has never been reached, it was decided by the Secretary of the Navy that at present no other appointments should be made for chaplains in that branch of the service. It cannot as yet be determined as to whether or not the appointment of chaplains in the Navy may be resumed. If no definite action is taken reducing the strength of the Navy, it is our conviction that the full quota of chaplains should be secured as speedily as possible.

Reserve Corps

In this connection we quote from the annual report of the Chief of Chaplains: "Clergymen who saw service as chaplains during the World War have indicated a keen interest in the organized reserves. There are at present six hundred and eight chaplains in the Officers' Reserve Corps in grades as follows: major 5, captain 60, first lieutenant 543.

Pending the publication of regulations for their appointment in the Chaplains' Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps,

no applications from clergymen who did not serve as chaplains during the emergency have been considered. Those who have been commissioned are well distributed geographically and represent the various denominations as follows:

Baptist	91
Christian	4
Calvary Reformed	1
Christian Science	4
Congregational	23
Disciples of Christ	31
Dutch Reformed	2
Evangelical Association	3
Jews	7
Lutheran	14
Methodist	115
Presbyterian	71
Protestant Episcopal	54
Reformed, U. S.	4
Roman Catholic	165
Salvation Army	4
Unitarian	7
United Brethren	5
Universalist	3
Total	608

The influence of these clergymen through their congregations and communities is an asset worthy of special consideration. Such valuable interest should be recognized and sustained by the assignment of definite duties and specific responsibilities. Plans are being formulated that will conserve these values by bringing these interested clergymen into active contact with the army through service in camps, participation in conferences and other agencies. The fraternal regard which exists among the men who served as chaplains in the World War, whether they wear the garb of citizen or soldier, remains strong and vital, and this spirit continues to express itself in a close coöperative endeavor."

We would urge that all of the denominations encourage ministers of their church, especially those who served through the emergency of war, to apply for commissions in the Reserve Corps of Chaplains. There is great opportunity for service in this relationship in the camps and military posts of our country.

Chaplains' Service School

The Chaplains' Service School, first opened at Fort Monroe, Virginia, March 1, 1918, and later removed to Camp Zachary Taylor and continued there until December, 1918, was temporarily closed after the signing of the Armistice but was re-opened at Camp Grant, Illinois, May 20, 1920, and has been conducted pursuant to Army Regulations 350—150.

The commandant of the camp under this order, at which the school is located is Commandant of the school. The Director of the school is the chaplain who is in immediate charge of details relating to training and instruction. The faculty consists of three chaplains, and line officers in such numbers as may be necessary for military instruction. This Service School takes cognizance of the fact that all chaplains have had full college and seminary courses, or the equivalent and have had experience in the ministry prior to appointment and does not, therefore, attempt instruction in lines of that character, but its plan is to give instruction in certain things fundamental to the military life.

The course is twelve weeks and the subjects include military law, military courtesy, map reading, the organization of the army, regulations governing field service, educational and recreational activities, equitation, military hygiene and first aid, chaplains' equipment, identification and burial of the dead, psychology and sociology as relates particularly to soldiers and the history and character of American political institutions. Specialists in many fields of knowledge are invited to the lecture platform of the school and topics of interest are presented by masters in their respective fields.

The School has recently been removed from Camp Grant to Camp Knox, Kentucky.

Incidental Fund

The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains has urged the necessity for an incidental fund for chaplains that they might use for various forms of benevolent work in promoting their services, and has striven to secure an appropriation of at least \$300 per annum from each of the denominations to be used by chaplains in this way. In this we are glad to report that we have been able to secure the coöperation of practically all the leading denominations. These have through various agencies made appropriations to their chaplains which could be used in furnishing office supplies, music, flowers and literature and other aids to attract and give dignity to religious services, adding greatly to the efficiency of chaplains. The General Committee believes that so soon as the good results of such appropriation of Incidental Funds has been fully demonstrated, we may effectually call upon Congress to make an annual appropriation of an adequate sum for such purposes. Until that time, however, it is both the duty and privilege of the different denominations to support the work of their chaplains at least to the extent indicated of \$300 per annum. It is as unreasonable to expect chaplains out of their personal salaries to pay all the incidental

expenses connected with their work as it would be to expect pastors out of their salaries to pay the sexton, choir, coal bills and furnish all literature and printing in connection with the work of their churches. While it is true that the Army and Navy should not be dependent upon those who are benevolently inclined for such things, yet until the Government is convinced by practical demonstration of the value of such appropriations, it is the duty and privilege of our churches to make this contribution in behalf of their chaplains for religious work in the Army and Navy.

Rehabilitation Work

Our Committee has taken an interest in the various bills and other practical efforts in behalf of the rehabilitation of soldiers and in the organization of this Department. We have good reason to believe that this tremendous yet vital responsibility will be more worthily met by our great Government through legislation accomplished and reorganization in process.

Legislation

It has been decided that no action should be taken at present regarding any amendment of the various Acts relative to the status of chaplains in the Army and Navy. As already indicated, efforts for certain special legislation in behalf of the chaplain corps of the Navy were suspended upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy with the assurance that the *status quo* would be maintained without legislation or that if any change were contemplated ample time would be given for such consideration as might be necessary on the part of our Committee. There still remains manifest inconsistencies, not to say injustices, in the matter of rank and of the years necessary to serve by chaplains especially in the Army before securing advancement. This it is hoped at a proper time may be adjusted.

Armistice Day Services

The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, representing the Federal Council, secured the first period, 8 a.m., of tribute to the unknown representative soldier lying in state in the rotunda of the Capitol, November 10th.

Throughout that entire day there was a constant stream of representatives of national and other organizations passing through the rotunda of the Capitol and reverently paying tribute to the unknown dead. We deem it especially fitting that the first of these processions was that of the General Committee, representing the Federal Council of Churches.

The first floral offering placed upon the bier of the unknown dead was placed by the Federal Council; the first prayer offered was that of Bishop William F. McDowell, and the first tribute paid, that of Dr. William Adams Brown. Just as Dr. Harry D. Mitchell lead the group in singing, their voices filling the great rotunda with the melody of our national hymn:

Our Father's God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.

the great bronze doors were thrown open, flooding the bier with sunlight, symbol of dawning hope.

The funeral service for the unknown dead, Armistice Day, November 11th, arrangements for which Chief Chaplain Axton was in no small degree responsible for, were solemn and impressive to a degree befitting such service. The procession, which began moving toward Arlington at eight o'clock in the morning reaching there at 11:30, was all the way marked by reverent solemnity which indeed was the striking characteristic of the entire service. The great outstanding facts of this solemn ceremony were first of all the message of the President of the United States taking the highest spiritual ground and advocating such action through the Conference on Limitation of Armament assembling "that never again should this or any other country be called upon to make such a sacrifice." The utterances of the President, closing by leading this great assemblage and the world in the Lord's Prayer, were worthy of any pulpit in the world. After the bestowal of medals and decorations by the distinguished representatives of other Nations, the religious ceremony and commitment participated in by Col. John T. Axton leading in prayer, Capt. John B. Frazier reading the scripture lesson, Rabbi Lazaron the psalm and the commitment by Bishop C. H. Brent closed the service,—a military funeral distinctly Christian and markedly Protestant. The exercises of that day really became the initial service of the Limitation of Armament Conference, which had been called first for Armistice Day and then postponed until the following day for this tribute, and laid foundations for the Conference as indicated in the hushed and reverent words heard on every hand, that "With such experiences as today and the assembling of this great conference of the nations, must come the beginning of the fulfillment of the hope of the ages,"—the world at peace; peace founded upon righteousness and justice; peace under the supreme rule of Him who was prophesied as coming to bring peace and whose birth was announced by the choir of angels in terms of peace, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and

good will toward men"; and who left as His legacy. "His peace," "The peace the world cannot give and that the world cannot take away."

Future Service

It may appear to some that with the suspension of the appointment of chaplains and with the effective bureaus, both of Army and Navy chaplains, there is no great need for the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains and no field for its operation. Such, however, is decidedly a mistake. While no chaplains are to be chosen in the very near future, there yet remains the very important function of keeping the churches alive to the religious work in Army and Navy and of keeping in touch with the organized departments for the promotion in every possible way of the religious work in both branches of the service. The General Committee may also function in no small degree in the matter of keeping touch between the chaplains and the churches and keeping them from the feeling of isolation that naturally comes to them in their work, separated as they are from their brethren.

Finances

The support of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains for 1921 has been chiefly through appropriations from trustees of the War fund of the Young Men's Christian Association. Without the generous help of this body not only for this year, but the year preceding, we would not have been able to go forward in our work and accomplish the gratifying results that we have been able to achieve. We gratefully record the fact that the trustees of this fund have appropriated a liberal sum (\$10,000) for the support of this office and the continuation of this work during 1922. In this connection we beg to express our special appreciation of the good offices of Dr. John R. Mott. In addition to the appropriations for this year by the trustees of the War fund of the Y. M. C. A. appropriations have been received from the Lutherans, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. We feel that for the work of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, the budget should be borne by the different constituent denominations in proportion to the number of chaplains furnished by each of these to the service. It is estimated that the support of the General Committee will require \$100 per chaplain from the constituent bodies of the Federal Council.

We recommend, first, that the executive committee take action, calling upon the constituent bodies of the Federal

Council first to make an annual appropriation of not less than \$300 payable in sums of \$25 per month for the incidental expenses of the chaplains of both Army and Navy appointed from their respective denominations; second, that for 1922 each of the constituent bodies be requested to appropriate a sum equal to \$100 for each chaplain of their denomination in the Army and Navy for maintenance of the General Committee on Army and Navy chaplains.

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,
Chairman.
E. O. WATSON,
Secretary.

THE WESTERN OFFICE

The Western office of the Federal Council of Churches was organized May 1st, 1921, with the assistance and coöperation of the Chicago Church Federation in securing a suitable office. The office was opened May 1st in room 1317, Association Building, 19 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The functions of the Western office as interpreted by the officers of the Federal Council are as follows:

1. To serve as a central and western base of operations for the Federal Council.
2. To serve as an office for the secretaries of the Council operating in this or any western area, or passing through Chicago.
3. To conserve relations with the central and western sections of the United States in a way to interpret more adequately the ideals of the Federal Council in these areas.
4. To furnish information in the form of literature and correspondence to individuals and groups desiring fuller understanding of the plans and activities of the Federal Council, or planning some form of local coöperation after the manner of a Church Council or Church Federation.

In organizing the Western office the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council appointed a group of nine to act as the nucleus of the Western Committee. The personnel of that group was as follows: Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; Dean Shailer Mathews; Hon. Thomas E. D. Bradley; Prof. Graham Taylor; Rev. William Chalmers Covert; Rev. Perry J. Rice; Bishop Thomas Nicholson; Mr. Clifford W. Barnes; and Mr. Oliver R. Williamson. It was understood that Dr. Herbert L. Willett, for some time associated with the Administrative work of the Federal Council, should act as its representative in Chicago under the direction of the Western Committee.

It was understood that the functions of the Western Committee should include the following items:

1. To supervise the work of the Western office.
2. To study as fully as possible the procedure and opportunities of the Federal Council.
3. To offer to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council its suggestions regarding the best interests and procedure of the Council.
4. To encourage its men to attend as many of the meetings of the Administrative and Executive Committee as possible where the members of this Committee should have at least sitting membership.
5. To coöperate with the various Commissions of the Federal Council in their activities in the central and western areas of the United States, especially the Commission on Councils of Churches.

At the early meetings of the Western Committee it was decided that its membership should be increased to include proportionate representation of the leading denominations represented in the Federal Council in the Chicago area. The total number decided upon is twenty-one. The standing of the Western Committee should be that of a sub-committee of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, reporting to the Administrative Committee and considering questions submitted to it by the Administrative Committee.

The Western Committee, when its personnel and organization are completed, will choose from its membership a chairman and treasurer; it being understood that the representative of the Federal Council in the Western office will act as secretary. These persons, together with two others to be chosen from the membership of the Committee, will constitute an Executive Committee.

Since the organization of the Western office, its activities have included:

- a. A large body of correspondence interpretative of the work of the Federal Council.
- b. The visitation of various cities by the representative of the Western office, for the purpose of increasing information regarding the Federal Council, of assisting local groups in the development of coöperative relations, and of promoting the work of local Councils of Churches or Church Federations where such organizations existed.

During the month of August, Federal Council Week at Chautauqua, New York, was promoted by joint coöperation of the Western office and the Chautauqua Administration. Successive days were devoted to the various Commissions of the Federal Council, the program being in charge of the Executive Secretaries of the respective Commissions. General Secretary Charles S. Macfarland was present a portion of this time, and a number of the secretaries of local Councils of Churches were also in attendance. It is believed that this feature is valuable both from the standpoint of the Federal Council and of the Chautauqua Management, and the continuance of the plan is in contemplation.

SHAILER MATHEWS, *Chairman.*

HERBERT L. WILLETT, *Secretary.*

STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATED CO-OPERATING AND CONSULTATIVE BODIES

THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL

The Home Missions Council is composed of forty-two home mission societies and boards, representing twenty-three denominations. It conducts most of its activities through seventeen joint committees, in coöperation with the Council of Women for Home Missions. These committees cover the following fields:

Administration, the Associated Evangelical Churches of Alaska, Church Building, Cities and Urban Industrial Relations, Comity and Coöperation, Hebrews, Indian Missions, Migrant Groups, Mormonism, Negro Americans, New Americans, Orientals and Hawaiians, Publicity, Recruiting for the Home Mission Force, Spanish-Speaking People, Town and Country, and the West Indies.

Affiliated with the Council are State organizations in Montana, Western Washington, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah; and local organizations such as the Permanent Interdenominational Council of Spanish-Speaking Workers of the Southwest, the Committee on Immigrant Aid at Ellis Island, the Oriental Missions Council, the Pacific Coast Auxiliary of the Home Missions Council for Lumber Camp Work, and a Joint Committee on Foreign Language Publications of the Home Missions Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations.

In addition to what may be called the regular routine work of the Council, reaching into nearly all phases of missionary service, rendered by churches and ecclesiastical organizations in the country, the following outstanding achievements in 1921 may be specified:

1. Based upon surveys of Indian tribes which have been made by the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys, three conferences of the representatives and missionaries of Boards working for Indians have been held, one covering the Indian work in New York State, and two in the State of Oklahoma. Allocations have been made to different denominations and boards of unoccupied territory, and of unevangelized tribes. Jointly through the office of the Home Missions Council several denominations are supporting Religious Work Directors in six Government Schools.

2. For New Americans, and in the interest of Christian Americanization, a Bureau of Information has been established, which gathers and issues, as may be required, information respecting practically all foreign language publications in the country. This Bureau has prepared and issued in several foreign languages special messages relating to the meaning of Christmas and Labor Day, and is preparing one for Easter. Arrangements have been made for the publication, through the house of George H. Doran, of five Racial Group Studies. Plans have been practically completed for the publication, interdenominationally, of papers in the Slovak and Italian languages, and have been considered for other languages. Tracts, covering seven fundamental Protestant doctrines, are in process of preparation. Active aid has been given to the re-studying and the reconstructing of the processes of social service to the Immigrants arriving at Ellis Island.

3. Following preliminary experiments and plans of the year before, a department of Recruiting for the Home Mission Force has been opened, under the direction of a special Secretary, whose work in correlating the different agencies, which hold conferences for young people and seek their enlistment in social and religious service, is meeting with gratifying results.

4. In the field of publicity and promotion of interest an expert of one of the larger denominations is directing the preparation and the distribution of material of mutual interest to all religious forces, and is giving to the press considerable material which had been gathered by the Interchurch World Movement, and could not otherwise be used, save as it furnished suggestion and inspiration to the public at large.

Other noteworthy undertakings of the past year have been in the interest of Negro Americans; Spanish-Speaking People of the Southwest; the utilization of survey material both in the field of Town and Country and in the field of Cities, which has been produced by the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys, the preparation of textbooks and other literature for the study of Home Mission themes, and the coördination of Home Mission agencies in different states.

A considerable number of pamphlets and circulars, relating to the work of the different committees, passes through the press each year, and reaches a circulation through the different Boards of many thousand copies.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED WMS. ANTHONY,
Executive Secretary.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS

The Council of Women for Home Missions is composed of national women's home mission boards and societies. During the year now ending, two more boards have become constituent members: the Woman's Connectional Missionary Society of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and the Woman's Auxiliary to the Presiding Bishop and Council, Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, making a total of nineteen boards. Some of these are entirely independent, some auxiliary to the general boards of the denominations, others are boards composed of men and women on an equal basis, some are for home missions only, others combine home and foreign missions.

Seventeen interdenominational Schools of Missions are affiliated with the Council, four having joined the group during the past year. The Council, upon request, suggests leaders and teachers and grants a small sum for three years after affiliation for the purpose of securing a teacher for the home mission study books.

The Council has essayed the difficult task of maintaining active joint committees with three organizations: the Home Missions Council, the Missionary Education Movement and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America. The first of these joint committees to be formed was that with the Missionary Education Movement. This Joint Committee on Home Mission Literature decides the annual theme and the character of the books and supplemental material to be published, selects the authors, and carries on the publishing. Three adult books have been thus jointly published: "Christian Americanization," "The Church and the Community," and "From Survey to Service," as well as books for young people and for boys and girls. The theme for the current year is "Facing Our Unfinished Task in America," the book for adults, "From Survey to Service," by Dr. Harlan Paul Douglass, the book for young people, "Playing Square with Tomorrow," by Fred Eastman, and a book of stories for boys and girls, "Stay-at-Home Journeys," by Agnes Wilson Osborne. The Negro will be the mission study topic for 1922-23.

In response to earnest solicitation on the part of the Home Missions Council, coöperation with that body has increased most markedly during the past two years, sixteen to eighteen joint committees having functioned, including, during 1921,

a joint administrative committee. The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, as a consulting board of the Council of Women for Home Missions, is represented on many of these joint committees. For two years the annual meetings of the two Councils have been for the most part joint sessions, with separate sessions for matters of separate interest. Items in connection with the joint committees are omitted from this report in order not to duplicate, but may be found in the report of the Home Missions Council.

The work of one committee, however, because of its separate as well as joint relationship, should be especially mentioned here. The sub-committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants is composed of a representative from each constituent board of the Council of Women for Home Missions which appropriates a sum for this work. Two years ago eight women's boards thus coöperated, this year ten boards. Three centers were opened in 1921, two at canneries in Maryland where Polish people are employed, one in an Italian farming colony in Delaware. The workers were for the most part undergraduate college girls. At each center there was a day nursery, first-aid service, and playground work, as well as a program similar to that of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools.

Mention should be made of the pleasure it has been to the Council of Women for Home Missions to make it financially possible to procure the services of a specially designated Secretary of Recruiting for the two Councils for a year, beginning October 1, 1921. The report of the Home Missions Council contains reference to the work under way and projected for this department.

The program for observance of the Day of Prayer for Missions has for the past two years been prepared by a joint committee of the Council and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America. February 18, 1921, was observed this past year, while March 3 will be the date in 1922. The first Friday in Lent has been designated for this annual observance. For many years the Day of Prayer for Missions has been interdenominational; for two years it has been for world wide missions instead of Home and Foreign Missions on separate days; and now it has become international, for the Canadian women's boards have unanimously voted to observe the same day.

Another joint committee with the Federation is that on Women's Church and Missionary Federations. These local federations assume widely divergent names and forms: some are solely missionary in character, some confine the membership to the societies of evangelical churches, but include activities not primarily missionary, some include organizations of

a civic or social character, some coöperate closely with committees having in charge schools of missions, a few are departments of local councils of churches or church federations, some have a wide range of activities and annually conduct institutes for missionary instruction having paid registrations of several hundreds, others are dormant a good part of each year, active only in connection with the observance of the Day of Prayer for Missions. A few are affiliated with the Council; no campaign has, however, been attempted to increase this number. The pioneer unions were organized twenty-five and thirty years ago, the majority date back to the season of the Foreign Missionary Jubilee which swept across the country a decade ago; not a few are the product of the efforts of Mrs. Paul Raymond when she served the Council and Federation as Field Representative in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement Campaign in 1917-1918.

China, Japan, India and Siam, as well as thirty-four states, were represented at the eleventh session of the Home Missions Institute held in August at Chautauqua, N. Y., by the Council in coöperation with the Chautauqua Institution and the Chautauqua School of Religion. The registration totaled 1,296.

The Council has continued to provide the "Woman's Home Mission Bulletin," four pages in alternate issues of the "Missionary Review of the World." Beginning with January, 1922, the "Bulletin" will consist of three pages in each issue.

As the best method of assisting in the spread of popular sentiment in favor of limitation of armaments, the Council decided to coöperate with the Federal Council in the promotion of the remarkably strong literature prepared by that Council, and also to coöperate with the National Council on the Limitation of Armaments. A letter was sent to President Harding urging that the Conference on Limitation of Armament be opened with prayer daily, and various suggestions as to ways in which the Churches and especially the women might aid were sent to the boards.

It is a joy to the Council that every line of its work is in cooperation with some other organization. It tries to "walk worthy of the vocation" wherewith it is called, "with all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing in love, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace . . . and to grow up into Him in all things, which is the head, even Christ."

FLORENCE E. QUINLAN,
Executive Secretary.

COUNCIL OF CHURCH BOARDS OF EDUCATION

In these days when any denominational agency does well to hold its own, much more any interdenominational agency, it is a source of special thanksgiving that we are able to report an advance in the work of the Council of Church Boards of Education during what appears to be the most fruitful year so far in the Council's history. While it cannot as yet be claimed that the work of the Council has been departmentalized since the budget is not sufficient to support a full complement of secretaries, the Council's activities can be subsumed roughly under six heads: Survey, College, University, Life Work, Publicity, Coordination.

1. The Council's Surveys. During the year the Council's study of the Congregational Colleges was completed. Largely on the basis of this study the Congregational Survey Commission made its report to the National Council at Los Angeles. The National Council ratified the recommendations of the report, the outstanding one of which being that there be established the Congregational Foundation for Education. Especial studies of institutions of higher learning with special reference to the problems of Christian Education have been made in Colorado, Montana, Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, and partial studies have been made in Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and New Jersey.

A very thorough study has been made also of the colleges of the Disciples of Christ with the result that it is probably true that the Board of Education of that church now has available more data regarding its educational institutions than the Board of any other fellowship in the country.

The Council is conducting under the authority of the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys a survey of the theological seminaries and religious training schools of the United States and Canada. In this work we have the assistance of a large and very representative Advisory Committee under the leadership of Bishop Charles H. Brent, of Buffalo.

2. The College. Practically all of the surveys of the Council thus far completed have to do with phases of college and university work. As a result the Christian colleges of the country are now amassing scientific literature comparable with that already available for other forms of educational activity. Among the other phases of the work within the field of the colleges may be mentioned the National Convocation on International Relations which was participated in by almost two

hundred colleges and universities, the especial efforts which are now being made to evaluate the religious agencies which are operating or might operate in the independent colleges and universities, the effort to define the contribution of the college and the university to the total task of the teaching work of the church, and the progress which has been made in the field of educational and religious standardization. On the whole, there is evidence that there is a substantial growth of interest in the distinctly Christian college and university and that the unorganized and heretofore more or less dumb constituency which had had aspirations for such institutions is becoming more alert, united and effective.

3. Universities. One of the most important phases of the work of the Council has to do with the coöperative work in state university centers. In many of the universities progress has been made in coordinating the activities of the university pastors and a rather remarkable demand has been created for the establishment of schools of religion by means of which stronger emphasis may be placed on the educational approach to the religious life of the student. When it is recalled that there are in the tax supported institutions of the country some two hundred and forty thousand students, most of whom come from the homes of church members and none of whom can be shepherded directly by their alma mater because of legal disqualifications, the magnitude of the work in this field becomes immediately apparent.

4. Publicity. The Council issues during ten months of the year a magazine devoted to its interests under the title *Christian Education*. This magazine goes regularly to most of the men and women connected actively in administrative relations with the members of the Church Boards of Education, the Christian Colleges, and the Theological Seminaries. It also is placed in the hands of all of the church workers in university centers and the members of the Association of Biblical Instructors in Colleges and Secondary Schools. During the past year material published in *Christian Education* has been used very largely by the metropolitan press, the church papers and the weekly and monthly magazines.

Much publicity has been carried on through the addresses of the secretaries of the Council and of others related to the Church Boards of Education. An especial campaign was conducted during the last three months of the year among the universities and some of the colleges of the Middle West by Professor Charles F. Kent, of Yale University. In connection with this work, Professor Kent addressed seventy-five thousand students and faculty members and spent more than one

hundred and twenty-five hours in open conferences with faculties, students, ministerial associations and general agencies.

5. Life Work. Much of the publicity of the Council during the past year has had to do with Life Work as a result of the special preliminary investigations in the seminary and training school field. Numerous conferences with leaders of life work within the secretariats of the Boards and other interested agencies have been held with the purpose of maturing methods and creating what President Harding would call an "understanding." Very gratifying results were attained through the coöperative management of the summer conferences at the various Y. M. C. A. camps. The Council's Committee on Life Work has formulated a definite program which has to do chiefly with the best forms of publicity with special reference to the approach to young people before they enter college.

6. Coordinating Functions. The Council is professedly a coordinating agency: its ideal is unity for Christian education, unity in the midst of diversity. The activities of the Council in this field are so numerous as not to allow even of enumeration here. The effort of the Council, however, is to interpret the point of view of Christian education to the various educational and church agencies which are interested in students. As a concrete instance of this work it may be reported that largely through the efforts of the Council, no less than two hundred and fifty colleges and universities have agreed to accept as entrance work credit secured in Biblical Literature and History, provided the work has been done in conformity with the Council's Definition of a Unit of Bible Study for Secondary Schools. In addition to this action of the Council, the great standardizing agencies are taking favorable action along the same line.

Much work is being done by the Council in bringing together representatives of the various churches in the newer states with a view to coöperation and coördination of effort in the field of Christian education.

ROBERT L. KELLY,
Executive Secretary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

The last year of the American Bible Society has been one of increasing costs in the Scriptures because of the mounting cost of material and labor. The demand for the whole Bible rather than New Testaments and portions has been notable. The aspirations for self-determination among hitherto subject peoples have strangely enough issued in urgent calls for the Scriptures in the racial and national languages.

The issues for the year were 3,825,401, a slight increase over those of the preceding year but still below the higher averages before the war, and during the period of the Army and Navy distribution. The increase is largely in the Foreign Agencies and particularly in China. The total since the organization of the Society now amounts to 141,729,340 Bibles, New Testaments and Scripture Portions distributed throughout the world.

In the United States the Society circulates its Scriptures through 150 Auxiliary Bible Societies, Boards of Home Missions, local Missionary Organizations, the general trade, individuals, etc., and nine Home Agencies.

The larger part of the foreign field is supplied by twelve Foreign Agencies covering all of Latin America, the Near East, and the Far East. In Europe grants are made to European Bible Societies, American and other Missions.

The distribution in the United States was in 101 languages. The foreign distribution was in 102 languages. This does not mean that the sum of these two should be considered as the total languages used for it is evident that many of the Scriptures circulated in foreign lands were also needed in the homeland. The total covers 13 American, 43 European, 70 Asiatic, 8 African and 15 languages and dialects used on the islands of the seven seas. This also includes as different languages editions of the same language printed in different characters as, for instance, the Swedish in Roman and Gothic characters, and also Scriptures in various embossed systems for the Blind.

One of the most notable events of the year was the celebration of Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday on the last Sunday of November. It is estimated that ten thousand churches, colleges, schools, etc., coöperated with the Society in the celebration of this occasion. Two notable publications, one entitled "In the Name of God, Amen," prepared by Dr. Charles Stelzle who also prepared a little booklet entitled "A Little Journey to Plymouth Where the Mayflower Landed," and a dramatic

service entitled "The Pilgrim and the Book," written especially for the Society by Mr. Percy Mackaye were issued in connection with Bible Sunday.

There have been no staff changes in the Home Agencies. In the Foreign Agencies the Rev. Arthur C. Ryan has been appointed in charge of the Levant Agency with headquarters in Constantinople, thus taking up the work which Mr. W. W. Peet has so generously cared for since the death of the Rev. Dr. Marcellus Bowen. The Rev. R. R. Gregory was appointed Agency Secretary with headquarters at Christobal, Canal Zone. Certain changes in terminology have been made during the year. The Agency formerly known as the Panama and Central American Agency has been entitled "The Caribbean Agency" with headquarters at the Bible House, at Christobal, and the territory covered by Peru, Ecuador, part of Colombia, has been entitled "The Upper Andes Agency." Temporarily the Bible House at Christobal serves as the headquarters for this Agency also.

Under these Home and Foreign Agencies 281 colporteurs and 891 Correspondents or a total of 1,172 have given a very large part if not all of their time to the circulation of the Scriptures. In addition to this 855 volunteers have coöperated regularly, making a total force of 2,027. It is difficult to make an exact discrimination between these different classes of workers.

Progress has been made on the Revision of the Spanish New Testament, the translation and revision of the New Testament in Quechua, corrections in the new Portuguese Version, the revision of the Zulu, the translation of the New Testament into Luragoli and work on K'Pelle an African version, the proofreading of the Cebuan New Testament for the Philippines, and though not a new version it is appropriate to refer to the deep interest awakened in China in the beginning of the publishing of the New Testament in the new Phonetic Script.

The Society has been greatly bereaved in the death of its honored and veteran Treasurer, William Foulke. The Rev. Gilbert Darlington has been elected as Treasurer to fill the vacancy. No other change has occurred in the home staff.

WILLIAM I. HAVEN,
General Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

In accordance with the action of the fortieth International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in harmony with its historic background as well as its present deepest desires, the Association has been reconsidering the entire question of its relationship to the Church. The report of the Commission on the Relation of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Church, presented to the Convention by its Chairman, Dr. W. Douglas Mackenzie, made the following recommendation which was adopted:

"That the Convention resolve that the time has come to open direct negotiations with the leading denominations known as Evangelical, for a careful study of the relations obtaining between the Evangelical Churches and the Association and that it authorize the International Committee to appoint a Commission that shall enter into these negotiations."

With this instruction, the International Committee called together a Commission on Approach to the Churches. It is made up of clergymen representing ten leading evangelical denominations, with four members at large, together with six active Association leaders representing Local, State and International fields.

The significance of the action of the Convention is not in its originality. From the beginning until now the Association has coöperated with the Church. The action is significant in that it recognizes the swift expansion of Church and Association activities in both old and new fields of work. This has made evident the need not only of establishing stronger bonds of understanding and sympathy, but the further discovery and use of better machinery for effective coöperation. The Commission met with the hearty coöperation of the denominational Church leaders, who organized and brought together the Church groups in six joint conferences.

The Disciples Church at St. Louis
The Reformed Church in America, at New York
The Reformed Church in the United States, at Philadelphia
The Presbyterian Church, North, at Atlantic City
The Presbyterian Church, South, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The United Lutheran Churches, New York

Other conferences are to be held in the near future. Care was taken, that in both the Church and Association groups should be men working in similar fields, so that Student, Rural, Boys', City, Industrial and Foreign workers considered together their common tasks.

It would be difficult to appraise the value of this frank interchange of viewpoint and experience. The thought of Association men was not only directed anew to the whole problem of coöperative effort, but suggestions were received and adjustments made in their programs of work which will greatly increase the value of their service to the Church.

There was also brought to the consideration of the Church leaders the sometimes unrelated resources of the Association. Both groups were brought up to date on current plans and policies in the common task. Further there was undoubtedly developed an appreciation of both the motives and the methods of the Association and the Church, out of which should grow greater collaboration in plans and effort. These practical results of the Conferences, together with the acquaintance and fellowship promoted, will be of incalculable value in the work of both the Churches and the Association.

A full record was made of each hearing which will be considered by the full Commission for its final report to the International Convention, in November, 1922.

In addition to this formal effort for a better understanding and practice, the year records an advance in those phases of Association work in which it most directly strives to strengthen the Church. In 1921 the number of decisions for the Christian life among men and boys reached a total of 35,686 which is a gain of more than 30% over 1920. The number enrolled in Bible Classes, 180,808, a gain of 33%. The number joining the Church under Association inspiration and leadership, 10,909, a gain of 24% over the previous year.

A multitude of new programs of coöperation in local fields have been developed. Many of these programs are but recent developments from years of coöperative practice on the part of the Church and the Association. It would not be possible in the limits of this report to enumerate them. Typical examples, which are powerfully influencing the practice of both the Churches and the Association in cities, are to be found in Minneapolis and in Boston. In Minneapolis the Association organizes and promotes a City Association Community work which is directed by the Churches and is identified with the Church in the minds of those who are served, rather than with the Young Men's Christian Association. In Boston, the entire Boys' Work of the Association is organized to serve groups of boys who are organized and directed by their Church leaders and to whom the Association makes available all of its resources.

The Student, Rural, and Industrial fields are marked by as striking examples of a growing coöperation. With the study

of this problem from the viewpoint of both Church and Association men, there should be developed machinery which measures up to the vital consciousness of identity both in motive and in work which has always marked the relationship of the Churches and the Association. These new adjustments should make more available the seventy-five years of experience in work with men and boys which is back of the Association, together with the trained Christian men in its continent-wide organization. It should also send the Association into its field of service with renewed confidence in the spiritual relation of all of its work to the Kingdom and to the Church.

DAVID LATSHAW,

*International Committee
Young Men's Christian Associations.*

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

During the year 1921 the Young Women's Christian Association has continued its coöperation with the Federal Council of Churches by having on the committees and commissions of the Federal Council representatives from the Religious Education Bureau and industrial committee and from the Foreign and Overseas Department, while the executive secretary of the Board has been a member of the Administrative Committee.

One of the most outstanding needs in the realm of religious education at the present time is a more carefully integrated and better thought out program of religious education for later adolescence. Various interdenominational organizations have been working more or less successfully along this line but nothing which really meets the test of the modern approach to religious education has been thus far wrought out. The Young Women's Christian Association is coöperating with the Federal Council of Churches and other interdenominational organizations in a series of experiments in different sections of the country, seeking to work out of concrete experience some of the fundamental principles which should determine future work in religious education for this group.

Increasingly our program of work for younger girls (ten to eighteen years of age) is being used in the churches. The publication of a manual for leaders of the Girl Reserves we hope may lead to more of this kind of church coöperation.

A Committee from the Industrial Department and the Bureau of Religious Education have been working with the members of the Federal Council Social Service Commission on the production of a course of study of the Social Ideals of the Churches for use in Christian Associations and other organizations desiring to think through the significance of the adoption of this platform.

The Industrial Committee has also helped in planning informational bulletins which have been sent clergy, business men, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and other interested groups. These bulletins have taken the place of the Association's industrial note-book which was discontinued last year.

We wish to express our appreciation for the help that the Federal Council members have given us in interpreting our program and point of view on social questions and also for the help given in our summer conferences.

MABEL CRATTY, *General Secretary.*

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions last year became associated with the Federal Council of the Churches as a consultative member. The Movement is inter-denominational and includes in its membership the Student Volunteers of Canada as well as of the United States—both women and men.

To become a Student Volunteer two conditions are essential, namely membership in some Protestant evangelical church and signing the Declaration of the Movement: "It is my purpose, if God permit, to become a foreign missionary."

The past year has been the most fruitful in the history of the Movement. Five hundred and ninety-five Volunteers were accepted by their respective Mission Boards and went to various foreign mission fields. This is twenty-five per cent more than the sailings for the year before, and fifty per cent more than the average number sailing during each of the past ten years. Since the inception of the Movement, 8742 have entered foreign service, of which the largest number going to any one land have been sent to China, the next largest to India (including Burma and Ceylon); then come Japan (Korea) and Africa, as the fields which have received the most volunteers. The Student Volunteer Movement is not a sending society, but recruits for the Foreign Mission Boards of Canada and the United States of America which send out the Volunteers to foreign lands.

The field consists of the higher institutions of learning in Canada and the United States. In cultivating this field the organization coöperates on the one hand with the Student Christian Movement of Canada and the Student Christian Associations of the States, and on the other hand with the candidate departments of the Foreign Mission Boards.

Its work of cultivation is done (1) Through seventeen traveling and headquarters secretaries, one of whom is in charge of the sub-office in Toronto; (2) Conferences, of which thirty-seven were held during the past year, attended by 5,797 students; (3) Missionary education, in 8,327 voluntary classes, attended by 19,289 students; (4) Candidate work, the two candidate secretaries seek to help Volunteers in preparing for foreign service, put them in contact with the Foreign Mission Boards and bring before them special needs and openings abroad; (5) Literature, the Movement publishes a quarterly bulletin, as well as several missionary books and pamphlets.

The Watchword of the Movement is: "The evangelization of the world in this generation."

Relationship to other movements includes that to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America of whose Administrative Committee its general secretary is a member; the Council of North American Student Movements to which it sends five senior and three student representatives; the Foreign Missions Conference, in that one of its secretaries is serving as the secretary of the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America and the general secretary as a member of the Board of Missionary Preparation; the Home Missions Council, for which it advertises courses of study and whose calls it lists with the calls of the Foreign Mission Boards; and the World's Student Christian Federation, in which the general secretary is representing the Movement in Lands Without National Organization. Last spring and summer the general secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement labored in connection with the Federation among the students of Southeastern Europe and Scandinavia, and also represented the Federal Council as a friendly visitor to European churches.

ROBERT P. WILDER,
General Secretary.

PART II.

◆◆◆

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL



MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

First Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill.

Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1921, at 9:30 A. M.

Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Chairman pro tem., presiding.

Present: Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Norton M. Little, Alfred R. Kimball, Rev. William I. Haven, Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles L. Thompson.

The treasurer's report was received.

VOTED: That the so-called Permanent Fund, amounting to \$8,663.35, the use of which is not restricted, be used as heretofore for current expenses and regarded as a loan to the current fund treasury for that purpose, whenever needed.

Rev. John M. Moore was elected for one year in place of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, resigned.

Rev. Lewis Seymour Mudge was elected for one year to fill a vacancy.

The following whose three-year terms had expired were re-elected: Dean Shailer Mathews, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. William I. Haven, John M. Glenn, Rev. Howard B. Grose, Alfred R. Kimball, Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Rev. Rivington D. Lord.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Dr. Robert E. Speer, President; Rev. Howard B. Grose, Vice-President; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary and Recording Secretary; Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer.

VOTED: That the Treasurer and the Board of Finance make an inventory and keep record of the assets in the form of property, making such deductions from the original value as to indicate its present value.

VOTED: That these actions be reported by the General Secretary to the Executive Committee.

VOTED: To adjourn.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
Recording Secretary.

**MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES
OF CHRIST IN AMERICA**

Held in the First Congregational Church, Chicago, Illinois
December 14-16, 1921

Wednesday, December 14, 2:30 P.M.

In the absence of the acting chairman, Rev. F. W. Burnham, who was detained on account of a funeral, Vice-Chairman Rev. Rufus W. Miller, presided. In taking the chair Dr. Miller reported the death of Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Devotional services were conducted by Dr. Miller, prayer being offered by Rev. T. F. Herman, Bishop George C. Clement and Rev. Herbert F. Stilwell.

Mr. Walter R. Mee, Secretary of the Chicago Church Federation, reported for the Committee on Arrangements.

Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, President of the Chicago Church Federation, gave an address of welcome to which Dr. Miller responded.

Dr. Macfarland introduced Pastor C. A. Tron, Vice-Moderator of the Waldensian Synod of Italy, Rev. H. Kozaki and Rev. K. Tsunashima, representatives of the Federation of Churches of Japan, who were officially received as friendly visitors.

Dr. Macfarland read a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Rev. E. B. Sanford, expressing his deep gratitude for the enlarging work and usefulness of the Council.

The following message from the Executive Committee was telegraphed to Dr. Sanford:

"The Executive Committee sends affectionate greeting to our Honorary Secretary whose faithful service is still a precious heritage for which the Churches are ever grateful."

Messages were received from Marechal Ferdinand Foch, from M. René Viviani, and M. Pierre Massigli, of the French delegation at Washington; Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador, and from Hon. J. C. A. Everwijn, Minister from the Netherlands, expressing appreciation of the service of the Commission on International Justice and Good-will.

The following message was received from Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip:

"BEECHWOOD
SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON

12th December, 1921.

"REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
Federal Council of Churches,
La Salle Hotel,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Macfarland,

"It seems to me that you have chosen well when you take for the subject for discussion at the Annual Meeting of the Federal Council of Churches 'The Church and World Brotherhood.' Anyone at all familiar with world conditions today knows how infinitely far from an approximation of world brotherhood our times exemplify.

"If the true reasons are sought for the present great distress of Europe, for the dangerous decay which is proceeding in some phases of European civilization, for the almost insuperable difficulties that are found in the restoration of a better order of affairs, they will see that those reasons lie deep. Europe is not really suffering from the hurt of the war alone. All that could have been healed. She is not suffering alone from economic causes, although the almost complete dislocation of the machinery of economic life has done more to make Europe suffer than even the other direct suffering of the War. There is no economic formula, however, that will set Europe right.

"I believe there is nothing that will do that but a profound revival of a better spirit. Europe's most poignant suffering is directly traceable to a lack of brotherhood, to selfishness, suspicion, efforts to gain special advantage, carelessness of the welfare of others, failure to see the unity of Europe, and to recognize that no nation can be prosperous and well ordered unless it subordinates to some degree its own nationalism, and recognizes that its best welfare can only be obtained through the welfare of its neighbors. Anything that can be done to create a better spirit in Europe, to bring about a greater brotherhood among people and among governments will accomplish results that will never be worked out by statesmen or economists alone. There is a solidarity in the life of modern civilization which makes a spirit of brotherhood an exceedingly practical matter. Some people speak of altruistic projects as being unpractical, merely because they are altruistic. Can there be conceived of anything more unpractical, even from the most material point of view, than the course which civilization has been pursuing for the last seven years?

"I believe altruism is one of the most practical things in the world. I believe the recognition of the unity of economic interest is essential to the welfare of modern society. That recognition cannot come in an atmosphere of racial and political antagonisms, suspicion and selfishness. Whatever can be done to promote a feeling of spiritual brotherhood is among the most practical things that are possible to promote material well-being.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANK A. VANDERLIP."

A letter from Col. John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains in the U. S. Army, was received, reading in part as follows:

"Please assure your associates in the Federal Council of Churches of our hearty appreciation of its continued support and coöperation in promoting the affairs of Army Chaplains.

"In a very large measure the existence of this office (Chief of Chaplains) is due to the Federal Council of Churches. Your advice on questions of policy and your assistance in securing proper personnel have helped wonderfully in getting the office properly established.

"You will be interested to know that the first annual report of the office of the Chief of Chaplains has been released. The Secretary of War in his report to the President for 1921 used many excerpts from this report. This is indeed gratifying and may be taken as an indication of the interest the War Department has in its religious program."

The following message was received from Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, of the British delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament :

"It would be vain for statesmen to diminish armaments and contrive treaties of conciliation in a world determined to fight. Even the unforgettable horrors of war will not prevent nations rushing to mutual destruction. More is required and that 'more' the Churches must help to provide. It is not that I desire to see the Churches take any corporate share in current political controversy. The Churches have a higher mission, for it is their supreme duty to raise the ideals of the community and to create the atmosphere in which these ideals can flourish."

The following reply was telegraphed to Mr. Balfour :

"The Federal Council in annual session assembled receives your cordial message with gratitude and expresses to you, your associates from Great Britain and all your associates in the Conference, its warm sympathy and prayerful hopes, with gratitude for what has already been done and with confidence in the future fulfillment of your great mission."

The President of the United States telegraphed as follows :

"Let me express my deep interest in the work of the Federal Council of the Churches and the hope that its future accomplishments may meet the expectations of a people newly made conscious of the higher achievements through reverence for God."

The following reply was sent to President Harding :

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in annual session assembled received with deep appreciation the encouraging message of the President of the United States and pledges the hearty service of the Churches to the President and his associates in all efforts to make our Nation truly great through the cultivation of brotherhood among our own people within the Nation and through our unselfish and adequate help to the world of nations."

VOTED: That Dr. Macfarland be authorized to make suitable response to other messages.

The Recording Secretary presented recommendations from the Administrative Committee, which were considered seriatim and adopted as follows:

(1) VOTED: To adopt the printed program prepared by the program committee, subject to such changes as may be required.

(2) VOTED: That Rev. F. W. Burnham be nominated as Chairman, and that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for Dr. Burnham, who was unanimously elected.

(3) VOTED: That a Business Committee of eleven members be appointed.

The Chairman appointed the following:

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony	Dean Shailer Mathews
Bishop George C. Clement	Bishop John M. Moore
Rev. T. F. Herman	Rev. John M. Moore
Rev. S. S. Hough	Bishop Thomas Nicholson
Norton M. Little	Rev. Martyn Summerbell
Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot	

(4) VOTED: That the request for the appointment of a Commission on Public Morals be referred to the Business Committee.

The printed report of the Administrative Committee was presented by Rev. John M. Moore, the Chairman (pp. 201-228). The items in that report requiring action were read by Mr. Cavert.

VOTED: To accept the report of the Administrative Committee and to refer such items as require action to the Business Committee.

Dr. Macfarland presented the report of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in the First Congregational Church, Chicago, Wednesday morning, December 14th (p. 173).

VOTED: To accept the report of the Board of Trustees. The report of the General Secretaries was presented by Dr. Macfarland.

VOTED: To refer the report to the Business Committee.

Dr. Macfarland presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America desires to make record of its deep appreciation of the many and varied services of Rev. Albert G. Lawson, especially as Chairman of the Administrative Committee during the last quadrennium.

"Dr. Lawson has been identified with the Federal Council from the very beginning, both in official positions and in faithful, unselfish service which began with his membership representing the Baptist Churches in the Inter-Church Conference on Federation in 1905. He

assisted in the final organization of the Council in 1908, has been a member of every Quadrennial Meeting, and has served constantly without interruption on the Executive and Administrative Committees, and on several of the Commissions. Since the organization of the Council he has attended every meeting of the Executive Committee but one.

"While this service has been constant and unremitting, sometimes during his chairmanship of the Administrative Committee an almost daily service, he has been of especial help in counsel and advice at critical moments and at times of special exigency.

"At times during the quadrennium of his service as Chairman of the Administrative Committee he has acted, when occasion called for it, as associate or assistant to the several secretaries, has represented the Council at denominational assemblies, and has even at times, in the absence of secretaries, rendered service in their place. During the whole four years of his service he attended every meeting of the Administrative Committee with but two exceptions.

"Dr. Lawson has to an almost unequaled degree found himself able to adjust denominational obligation and loyalty to interdenominational coöperation in common tasks, without finding it necessary to sacrifice either to the other. In his official positions he has counselled and suggested rather than undertaken to direct, and has always been a humble servant in the things wherein he was master.

"In behalf of the entire Federal Council, the Executive and Administrative Committees, and more especially the entire staff of secretaries, we desire to bear this witness of appreciation and affection and are especially grateful that his service is continued with seeming unabated strength.

"Inasmuch as Dr. Lawson's 80th birthday will come during the administrative year just before us, the Executive Committee takes this occasion to express its gratitude for the splendid record of service represented in these four score years, and suggests that on June 5, 1922, the Administrative Committee make appropriate recognition of Dr. Lawson's service to the Churches, and to humanity in general, and especially to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America."

Dr. Lawson made a suitable response.

The report of the Washington Office and of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains was made by the Secretary, Rev. E. O. Watson. The report was received and referred to the Business Committee.

The illness of the representative of the Western Office, Rev. Herbert L. Willett, was announced with regret. The report of the Western Office was made by Dean Shailer Mathews, Chairman of the Committee. The report was received and referred to the Business Committee.

The Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball, presented his report which was referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. R. H. Crossfield, Executive Secretary of the Board of Finance, presented the report of the Board of Finance and also the proposed budget for the year 1922, both of which were referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. E. C. Wareing, Chairman of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press, presented its report with a suggested substitute for the first recommendation as printed in the report, which was referred to the Business Committee.

VOTED: That a message be sent by cable from the Executive Committee to Dr. Robert E. Speer, President of the Council.

The following message was sent to Dr. Speer:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council sends hearty greeting to its President who is remembered in our prayers of gratitude for his service and whose spirit is still our inspiration."

The closing prayer was offered by Pastor C. A. Tron, of Italy.

Wednesday Evening, December 14, 8:00 o'clock

The Wednesday evening session was devoted to a consideration of the theme, "The Church and Inter-racial Brotherhood," Mr. John J. Eagan, Chairman of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. E. Mason, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Mr. Eagan presented the report of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations.

Rev. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, Director of the Commission of Inter-racial Coöperation, and Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gave addresses on the subject: "Inter-Racial Coöperation as a Practicable Program."

Bishop George C. Clement, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and Mrs. Luke Johnson, of Griffin, Ga., Director of Women's Work in the Commission on Inter-Racial Coöperation, spoke on the question, "What Can the Churches Do to Promote Better Race Relations?"

The meeting adjourned with the benediction.

Thursday Morning, December 15, 9:30 o'clock

Rev. F. W. Burnham, Chairman, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John Baltzer, President-General of the Evangelical Synod of North America.

Dr. Burnham made brief remarks accepting the chairmanship of the Committee.

VOTED: That a Committee on Credentials be appointed by the Chairman.

The following were appointed: Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Rev. W. G. Parks and Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert.

The following telegraphed messages were presented:

- (1) Regarding the calling of an economic conference, signed by President A. Lawrence Lowell, Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, Edward A. Filene and William H. Short.
- (2) Regarding the present international situation and an Association of Nations, signed by Edward A. Filene.
- (3) A cablegram from the Free Church Council of England and the British Armenia Committee, relative to Cilician Christians.

VOTED: That these three messages be referred to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, with instructions to report at this meeting.

A memoir of Bishop Walter R. Lambuth was presented by Rev. E. O. Watson and referred to the Business Committee.

VOTED: That in the general discussion the speakers be limited to five minutes.

The report of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service was presented by the secretary, Rev. Charles L. Goodell.

The discussion was opened by Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, President of the Chicago Church Federation, on the subject "How Can The Churches Work Together in Their Central Task of Evangelism?" He was followed by Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Rev. Howard H. Russell, Rev. D. A. Souders, Rev. H. F. Stilwell and Rev. Roy C. Helfenstein.

The report of the Commission on Christian Education was presented by Miss Ethel Cutler, secretary for religious education in the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations; Rev. William Adams Brown, Chairman of the Commission, opening a discussion on the theme: "Is a More Unified Program of Christian Education on the Part of the Churches Now Possible?"

Discussion followed, participated in by Rev. Charles W. Brewbaker, Dean W. F. Tillett, Rev. T. F. Herman, Bishop Thomas S. Nicholson, Rev. Henry J. Callis and Rev. Henry F. Cope.

The closing devotional service was led by Rev. Daniel A. Poling, Associate President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Thursday Afternoon, December 15, 2:30 o'clock

The Chairman presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. James E. Mason.

The Chairman appointed Mr. H. M. Voorhees to fill a vacancy in the Business Committee.

The Chairman of the Business Committee, Mr. Norton M. Little, introduced the Secretary, Dr. Anthony, who presented

the following report from the Business Committee, the several recommendations of which were adopted seriatim:

The Committee recommends:

1. That the Report of the General Secretaries be accepted.
2. That the Report of the Administrative Committee be accepted and the following actions, called for in the Report, be taken:

- (1) That the Executive Committee approves a slight change in the plan whereby the Administrative Committee is constituted, which will make Ex-Presidents of the Council ex-officio members of the Administrative Committee, and hereby authorizes the same.
- (2) That the Executive Committee approves the nomination of Professor John R. Hawkins of the African Methodist Episcopal Church as second vice-chairman of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop G. M. Mathews and hereby elects him to that office.
- (3) That the Executive Committee authorizes the officers and the Commissions of the Council to coöperate in every way possible with the American section of the Committee of Arrangements of the Universal Conference of the Church of Christ on Life and Work.
- (4) That the Executive Committee cordially approves the "Proposal for Relations between the United Lutheran Church in America and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America," as set forth by a committee of that church and hereby approves and adopts the following specific stipulations and suggestions:
 - (a) To drop from the roster of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, as soon as the constitutional change can be made, the name "General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," and to use the name "The United Lutheran Church in America," with a statement, or indication, that the relationship is consultative.
 - (b) The Executive Committee earnestly desires that the United Lutheran Church shall appoint friendly visitors to the meetings of the Federal Council and of the Executive Committee.
 - (c) The Executive Committee hereby authorizes the Administrative Committee, after consultation with the proper officials or committee of the United Lutheran Church to appoint members at large, from the United Lutheran Church to its membership, who may act only in their individual capacity.
 - (d) The Executive Committee cordially approves the list of matters in which coöperation is at present proposed, and approves the appointment by the United Lutheran Church of members on such commissions and committees as are named, and others as may from time to time appear desirable.

- (e) The Executive Committee hereby authorizes and directs the officers of the Council to forward to the President, and to such other officers of the United Lutheran Church of America as should receive them, copies of the Minutes of the Council, of the Executive Committee, and of the Administrative Committee, and such other documents and reports as may be desired.
 - (f) The Executive Committee hereby expresses its appreciation of the grant of Two Thousand Dollars by the United Lutheran Church toward the expenses of the Federal Council.
 - (g) And the Executive Committee entertains the hope that the relations now proposed and about to be entered into may prove mutually satisfactory and mutually helpful, and may from time to time be made closer and more intimate, and that thereby the Kingdom of the Master may be built up and extended.
- (5) That the Executive Committee hereby authorizes the Administrative Committee to enter into an agreement with the National Association of Motion Picture Producers, if that Association approve, for the maintenance of a properly qualified person, supported jointly, to aid in discovering the proper subjects for news films, and to conduct arrangements of common interests to film producers and to churches and church agencies, and authorizes the Administrative Committee to set up a representative committee to exercise supervision over the plan, and to expend a sum not to exceed three thousand dollars.
3. That the report of the Washington Committee be accepted.
 4. That the report of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains be accepted.
 5. Respecting the request for the creation of a Commission on Public Morals, we recommend the adoption of the following statement:
The Memorial raises for consideration the important question of the creation of a Committee or Commission of the Federal Council, to secure united conference and action by the affiliated denominations upon such questions as Sabbath Observance, Marriage and Divorce, Demoralizing Amusements, Obscene Literature and Profanity.
On account of the difficulty of securing money for additional secretaries and the overcrowding of the present staff of the Federal Council, it does not seem advisable at this time to create either a new commission or a new committee on Public Morals, but rather to recommend:
That the Commission on the Church and Social Service be requested to give such attention to the subjects as is possible in justice to work now under way.
 6. That the Report of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press be accepted and that the Editorial Council be requested to continue in the relationship of a Committee of the Federal Council.
 7. Respecting the Report of the Western Office:
 - (1) That the name of the office be The Western Office of the Federal Council.

- (2) That the standing of the Committee having supervision of the office be that of a sub-committee of the Administrative Committee.
 - (3) That the size of the Committee and the proportional representation of the Committee be determined from time to time with a view to securing as full representation from the Western area as is feasible together with practical efficiency.
 - (4) That one of the functions of the office, in addition to those named in the report, be to become acquainted with and to serve by direct contacts and relations, especially those denominations whose headquarters are in the western area, and those which have western offices and western constituencies to which special services can be rendered.
 - (5) That the report, as amended and interpreted by the foregoing acts, be accepted.
8. That the Executive Committee approves the resolution relative to the death of Bishop Lambuth.

9. Respecting the budget:

The Business Committee returns, with its approval, the budget submitted by the Board of Finance. We do this, not with any apology for the largeness of the sums involved, but with sorrow that necessity has made it imperative to cut off much needed work. The quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council at Boston named \$300,000 as the yearly budget. This sum was worked out as a minimum to cover the work deemed absolutely essential. The budget now submitted does not allow the Council to undertake a large amount of work that should be done.

While regretting the necessity for doing so, and the consequent limitation of coöperative work which ought to be undertaken and carried forward, we approve the recommendation of the Board of Finance reducing the more adequate budget authorized by the quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council at Boston, in view of the present situation and so long as it continues.

The Committee notes that the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill was successful in securing funds for its recent important campaign. Great care should be taken in the control of the funds to preserve proper balance, and the commissions should not be considered as independent of the central budget. All the facts should be considered together in the interests of the whole. The policy of mutual consideration, as indicated in the report of the Treasurer, is clearly necessary.

We recommend, however, that whenever an opportunity arises for some signal service to be rendered, the funds for such work be secured by special means as in the case of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

We further recommend that, if contributions should be received in excess of such amounts as are relied upon to cover this budget, the Board of Finance in coöperation with the Administrative Committee, be authorized to increase the budget by the sum of such additional receipts up to the amount adopted by the Quadrennial Meeting of the Council.

We believe that to the fullest possible extent the denominational bodies should provide the regular budget voted, and that each body should act as fully and as soon as possible. In view of the differences between the several denominations in their methods and in their times

of meeting, it is hoped that no policy of imposing conditions and no policy of each waiting for the other will be followed. Let each act as soon as possible, leaving the adjustment of the whole matter to time. It is clearly impossible to secure simultaneous, concerted or immediately equalized procedure.

The Budget of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for 1922 recommended by the Board of Finance and approved by the Business Committee is as follows:

Central Administration, including Religious Publicity Service and Financial Administration	\$97,400
Washington Office and General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains (including \$2,000 for publication of Year Book if needed).....	17,000
Western Office	5,000
*Commission on Evangelism and Life Service	10,000
Commission on Social Service, including Research Department	30,000
Commission on Councils of Churches.....	15,000
Commission on Christian Education.....	2,000
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, including Committee on Orient	15,000
Committee on Mercy and Relief.....	5,000
Commission on the Church and Race Relations.....	10,000
Commission on Relations with France and Belgium.....	4,000
Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe	5,000
Contingent Fund	5,000
Deficit	25,000
	\$245,400

* If funds permit, the work of this Commission may be enlarged on approval of Administrative Committee.

All designated funds shall be used for the purpose designated.

If designated funds secured for any Commission, Committee, or Office are in excess of the budget of such Commission, Committee, or Office, the excess amount in each case should be available for the use specified.

VOTED: That the Secretary of the Board of Finance send a copy of the budget to the denominational secretaries and the denominational representatives dealing with finance.

The report of the Commission on Temperance was presented by Dr. Macfarland, in the absence of the Chairman, Hon. Carl E. Milliken.

The report of the Commission on Councils of Churches (State and Local) was presented by the Secretary, Rev. Roy B. Guild.

A discussion followed on the theme, "What Advances are Now Possible in Coöperative Service to the Community," opened by Rev. William Chalmers Covert of Chicago, and participated in by several of the secretaries of local federations.

The report of the Committee on Works of Mercy and Relief was presented by Dr. Macfarland, in the absence of the Chairman, Dr. John H. Finley. Following the report Rev. John R. Voris spoke on the continuing claims of Near East Relief and

Miss Anna J. Haines, of the American Friends Service Committee, gave a graphic picture of the horrors of the Russian Famine.

After prayer by Bishop Kephart the committee adjourned.

Thursday Evening, December 15, 8:00 o'clock

The Thursday evening session was devoted to a consideration of the subject, "The Church and Brotherhood in Industry," Dean Shailer Mathews, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Alva W. Taylor, Secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Disciples of Christ.

The report of the Commission on the Church and Social Service was presented by the Secretary, Rev. Worth M. Tippy.

The work of the Research Department was described by the Secretary, Rev. F. E. Johnson.

Addresses on "Christian Principles in Industry" were delivered by Mr. J. W. Kline, president of the International Union of Blacksmiths, and Mr. Arthur Nash, president of the A. Nash Co., Inc., of Cincinnati.

The session adjourned with the benediction.

Friday Morning, December 16, 9:30 o'clock

The Chairman presiding.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Frank C. Garritt, of Nanking, China.

The Chairman appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: Rev. T. F. Herman, Rev. A. J. C. Bond, and Rev. Henry Beets.

Dr. Anthony reported for the Committee on Business as follows, the several recommendations being adopted seriatim:

1. That the Executive Committee accept the report of the Treasurer and authorize the Administrative Committee to approve the same when audited.
2. That the Report of the Committee on Finance be accepted in substance and be referred to the Secretarial Council for completion.
3. That the Report of the Commission on Councils of Churches be accepted. It is gratifying to note the steady advance of the co-operative principle in the larger cities and the significant achievements of the churches when acting in accord and in unison, especially in the field of Evangelism.
We heartily approve of the extension of the practice of co-operation into the states which as yet have but few effective federations.
4. That the Report of the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone be accepted, and the support of the Church in the Canal Zone, which must necessarily be a joint undertaking, recommended to the constituent bodies of the Council. The fact that the Federal Council has ultimate control of the property will safeguard all investments and all uses of the property.

5. That the Report of the Commission on Temperance be accepted and our constituency be urged to exercise vigilance in refuting misrepresentations and in defending national prohibition.
6. That the Executive Committee approves the recommendation of the Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., that a committee be formed in the Commission on the Church and Social Service, on Kindness to Animals, or some other appropriate title; and that the committee bring together the responsible officials of the denominations affiliated with the Federal Council, to consider appropriate educational effort in the field.

Dr. Anthony reported for the Business Committee recommendations concerning the report of the Commission on Christian Education.

After discussion

VOTED: To recommit the report to the Business Committee for further consideration.

Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot presented for the Business Committee the following action with reference to the report of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service:—

Your Committee to which the report of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service was referred has read with keen interest that report and listened with commingled feeling of gratitude and hopefulness to the brief summary presented by Dr. Goodell, its Executive Secretary.

Your Committee has been deeply impressed both by the spirit and method which have animated the Commission in discharging the great responsibility which has been laid upon it.

We live at a time when the very foundations of human society have been unduly shaken and the Commission has wisely emphasized the fact not always obvious, that the problems which confront the world are not primary economic problems, but in reality are essentially spiritual in their nature. It has reminded us that the bitter contentions among men and nations can only be settled on the basis which was laid down by Jesus Christ the Master of Men and the World's Redeemer from the curse of sin and death.

It is reassuring to those who at times are tempted to become discouraged, to realize that this has been the greatest year in the ingathering of souls which our Churches in America have ever witnessed, and that from the reports which have come in from the harvest not far from two millions have been won to the membership of Christ's Church in America.

It is also significant that until due credit has been given to the excellent work of Vocational Evangelists this gratifying result has for the most part come from God's blessing upon the consecrated efforts of the pastors of our Churches whereby their congregations have been awakened, and the spiritual life of their people has been quickened.

The momentum gained by well organized Federations in many of our larger centers of population has resulted in arousing whole communities to the importance of religion as the great concern of every man who realizes his responsibility to God and the country in which he lives.

The very general practice of taking advantage of the Lenten Season, whose observance has become so widespread, reaching its climactic effect on Good Friday, and crowning the work of the inspiring uplift of the glorious Feast of the Resurrection has resulted in many cities in arresting the attention of men in great numbers and drawing them to the Services which commemorate the supreme passion of our blessed Lord.

The Church is to be congratulated also on the fact that our Commission has not overlooked the vital importance of keeping in sympathetic touch with our Theological Seminaries where the prophetic homes of the Church are being nourished and molded and the encouraging fact that the number of our candidates for the Ministry has greatly increased, bears eloquent witness to the wisdom of that policy. Moreover, the emphasis laid upon the nurture of our children at home, and in the Sunday School, and the erection of a family altar in every home deserves our grateful acknowledgments.

Finally, in many of its aspects the Commission's report of the work of the last year, seems to give us hope that a new Evangelism is about to dawn on our national life. It will be an Evangelism not heralded by trumpets and not conducted by mechanical devices, but pervasive as the light and illuminating as the Sun when it breaks through the clouds that have long obscured it. In such an atmosphere heart will speak to heart, and life will answer life in that unconscious Evangelism which will be the foundation of those homes through which the Church is to transform the world.

VOTED: To accept the statement by a rising vote.

The name of Bishop John M. Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as the First Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee was presented.

The Recording Secretary cast the ballot as instructed, and Bishop Moore was declared duly elected.

The Committee on Credentials through its Chairman, Dr. Summerbell, reported as follows:

**Members, Alternates and Corresponding Members of the
Executive Committee**

Chairman, REV. FREDERICK W. BURNHAM

Members at Large

Alfred R. Kimball, New York City
Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dean Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill.

Baptist Churches, North

Executive Committee

Rev. Albert G. Lawson, New York City
Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, Glencoe, Ill. (alternate for Mrs. W. A. Montgomery)

Corresponding Members

- Rev. L. C. Barnes, New York City—Evangelism and Life Service
William H. Beers, Rochester, N. Y.—Councils of Churches
Rev. Henry F. Cope, Chicago, Ill.—Christian Education
Rev. Edgar L. Killam, Chicago, Ill.—Editorial Council Religious Press
Rev. John M. Moore, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Administrative Committee
Rev. Henry F. Stilwell, Cleveland, O.—Evangelism and Life Service
Rev. Orlo J. Price, Rochester, N. Y.—Councils of Churches

National Baptist Convention*Executive Committee*

- Rev. J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn.
H. W. Holloway, Helena, Ark.
Rev. I. A. Thomas, Evanston, Ill.
Rev. S. E. J. Watson, Chicago, Ill.

Corresponding Members

- Rev. L. Allen, Jr., Shreveport, La.—Evangelism and Life Service
Rev. R. A. Broyles, Waterloo, Ia.—Evangelism and Life Service
J. D. Crenshaw, Nashville, Tenn.—Editorial Council Religious Press
Rev. W. G. Parks, Philadelphia, Pa.—Vice-President
Rev. A. M. Townsend, Nashville, Tenn.—Church and Race Relations

Free Baptist Churches*Executive Committee*

- Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, New York City

Corresponding Members

- Pres. Joseph W. Mauck, Hillsdale, Mich.—Vice-President

Christian Church*Executive Committee*

- Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Lakemont, N. Y.

Corresponding Members

- Rev. Roy C. Helfenstein, Dover, Del.—Administrative Committee
Rev. Omer S. Thomas, Dayton, O.—General Com. Army and Navy Chaplains

Christian Reformed Church*Corresponding Members*

- Rev. Henry Beets, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Religious Bodies in Europe

Churches of God (General Eldership)*Executive Committee*

- Rev. H. D. Boughter, Decatur, Ill.

Corresponding Members

- Rev. S. Kahl Dustin, Columbia City, Ind.—Religious Bodies in Europe

Congregational Churches*Executive Committee*

Norton M. Little, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Members

Rev. Arthur H. Armstrong, St. Louis, Mo.—Member of Council
Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, New York City—International Justice and Goodwill

Miss Ethel Cutler, New York City—Christian Education

Rev. Ozora Stearns Davis, Chicago, Ill.—Evangelism and Life Service

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Cleveland, O.—Church and Race Relations

Rev. L. H. Royce, New York City (alternate for Rev. C. E. Burton—Administrative Committee)

Disciples of Christ*Executive Committee*

Rev. F. W. Burnham, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. A. E. Cory, New York City

Corresponding Members

Rev. Perry J. Rice, Chicago, Ill.—Western Committee

Mrs. J. M. Stearns, St. Louis, Mo.—Church and Race Relations

Rev. Alva W. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.—Social Service

Rev. W. R. Warren, St. Louis, Mo.—Editorial Council Religious Press

Evangelical Association*Executive Committee*

Bishop Samuel P. Spreng, Naperville, Ill.—Alternate

Evangelical Synod of N. A.*Executive Committee*

Rev. John Baltzer, St. Louis, Mo.—Alternate

Rev. R. Niebuhr, Detroit, Mich.

Friends*Executive Committee*

Rev. Homer J. Coppoch, Chicago, Ill.—Alternate for Dr. Walter C. Woodward

Corresponding Members

Charles S. Crosman, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Administrative Committee

Methodist Episcopal Church*Executive Committee*

Rev. William I. Haven, New York City

Dr. A. W. Harris, New York City

Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. A. B. Storms, Berea, O.

Corresponding Members

F. M. Barton, Cleveland, O.—Editorial Council Religious Press

Rev. Albert M. Billingsley, Traer, Ia.—Church and Country Life

Rev. George B. Dean, Philadelphia, Pa.—Evangelism and Life Service

Mabel Head, New York City—Church and Race Relations
 J. W. Kline, Chicago, Ill.—Social Service
 Bishop R. E. Jones, New Orleans, La.—Church and Race Relations
 Florence Simms, New York City—Social Service
 Rev. Ernest C. Wareing, Cincinnati, O.—Editorial Council Religious Press
 Alonzo E. Wilson, Wheaton, Ill.—Temperance

Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Executive Committee

Bishop John M. Moore, Nashville, Tenn.
 Rev. W. W. Pinsor, Nashville, Tenn.
 Mrs. H. R. Steele, Nashville, Tenn.
 Dean W. F. Tillett, Nashville, Tenn.

Corresponding Members

Rev. Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.—Church and Race Relations
 Mrs. Luke Johnson, Griffin, Ga.—Church and Race Relations
 Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Nashville, Tenn.—Councils of Churches

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Corresponding Members

Bishop W. H. Heard, Philadelphia, Pa.—Church and Race Relations

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Executive Committee

Rev. H. J. Callis, Washington, D. C.
 Bishop George C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.
 Rev. James E. Mason, Rochester, N. Y.—Alternate

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church

Executive Committee

Rev. P. A. Bryson, Chicago, Ill.—Alternate for Rev. J. A. Hamlett

Moravian Church

Executive Committee

Bishop Karl A. Mueller, Watertown, Wis.—Alternate officially appointed for meeting

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Executive Committee

Rev. Edgar P. Hill, New York City—Alternate
 H. M. Voorhees, Trenton, N. J.
 Rev. Joseph A. Vance, Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Members

Nolan R. Best, New York City—Editorial Council Religious Press
 Rev. William Adams Brown—Christian Education
 Rev. William C. Covert, Chicago, Ill.—Councils of Churches
 Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, New York City—Religious Bodies in Europe
 Rev. William Houston, Columbus, O.—Christian Education
 Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, Chicago, Ill.—Western Office

- Rev. James McConaughy, Philadelphia, Pa.—Christian Education
 Rev. Lewis Seymour Mudge, Philadelphia, Pa.—Stated Clerk
 Rev. Charles L. Thompson, New York City—Administrative Committee
 Rev. John R. Voris, New York City, Alternate for C. V. Vickrey—Mercy and Relief
 Robert P. Wilder, New York City—Religious Bodies in Europe
 Rev. George P. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.—Christian Education

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South)

Corresponding Members

- John J. Eagan, Atlanta, Ga.—Church and Race Relations
 Rev. T. E. Gouwens, Louisville, Ky.—International Justice and Goodwill
 Florence E. Quinlan, New York City—Councils of Churches
 Rev. David M. Sweets, Louisville, Ky.—Editorial Council Religious Press
 Henry H. Sweets, Louisville, Ky.—Christian Education
 Mrs. W. C. Winsborough, St. Louis, Mo.—Church and Race Relations

Primitive Methodist Church

Corresponding Members

- Rev. John Hardcastle, Kewanee, Ill.—Vice-President

Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service

Executive Committee

- Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bethlehem, Pa.

Corresponding Members

- Rev. Charles L. Street, Chicago, Ill.—Alternate for Dean
 Charles N. Lathrop—Social Service

Reformed Church in America

Executive Committee

- Rev. Albertus T. Broek, Newark, N. J.

Reformed Church in the U. S.

Executive Committee

- Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. H. J. Christman, Dayton, O.
 Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Theodore F. Herman, Lancaster, Pa.—Alternate

Corresponding Members

- Rev. D. A. Souders, Irwin, Pa.—Religious Bodies in Europe

Reformed Episcopal Church

Executive Committee

- Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh Day Baptist Churches

Executive Committee

- Rev. Ahva J. C. Bond, Salem, W. Va.
 Prof. A. E. Whitford, Milton, Wis.—Alternate

United Brethren in Christ*Executive Committee*

Rev. S. S. Hough, Dayton, O.

Bishop C. J. Kephart, Kansas City, Mo.—Alternate

Corresponding Members

Rev. Charles W. Brewbaker, Dayton, O.—Religious Bodies in Europe

Howard H. Russell, Westerville, O.—Evangelism and Life Service

Rev. J. E. Shannon, Dayton, O.—Evangelism and Life Service

United Evangelical Church*Corresponding Members*

Rev. Daniel A. Poling, New York City—Councils of Churches

United Presbyterian Church*Corresponding Members*

Rev. James M. McQuilin, Carnegie, Pa.—Temperance

Representatives of Councils of Churches (State and Local)

Rev. Arthur H. Armstrong, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Henry Pearce Atkins, Cincinnati, O.

Rev. F. G. Behner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Rev. Irvin E. Deer, Dayton, O.

Rev. B. F. Lamb, Columbus, O.

Walter R. Mee, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. M. C. Pearson, Detroit, Mich.

Rev. O. J. Price, Rochester, N. Y.

Rev. F. P. Quick, Passaic, N. J.

Rev. Herbert D. Rugg, Elyria, O.

Rev. C. McLeod Smith, Toledo, O.

Rev. C. H. Winders, Indianapolis, Ind.

Affiliated, Cooperating and Consultative Bodies*Home Missions Council*

Rev. A. W. Anthony, New York City

Rev. L. C. Barnes, New York City

Rev. F. W. Burnham, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, New York City

Council of Women for Home Missions

Miss Alice E. Bell, Dayton, O.

Miss Florence E. Quinlan, New York City

Mrs. Philip M. Rossman, New York City

Council of Church Boards of Education

Dr. O. D. Foster, Chicago, Ill.

Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago, Ill.

American Bible Society

Rev. Gilbert Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, Chicago, Ill.

Frank H. Mann, New York City

International Committee, Young Men's Christian Associations

F. M. Richardson, Evanston, Ill.

G. Sherwood Eddy, New York City

National Board, Young Women's Christian Associations

Miss Ethel Cutler, New York City
Mabel Head, New York City
Sarah S. Lyon, New York City
Florence Simms, New York City

Student Volunteer Movement

William M. Beahm, Chicago, Ill.
Helen E. Hardy, Benns Church, Va.
Robert P. Wilder, New York City

Guests Representing Foreign Churches

Mrs. T. Kawashima, Deaconess in Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo, Japan
Rev. and Mrs. Hiromichi Kozaki, representing the Federation of Churches of Japan, Tokyo, Japan
Tien Lu Li, Chinese Delegation, International Conference on Limitation of Armament
Hon. K. Tagawa, Member of Japanese Parliament, Tokyo, Japan
Rev. Charles Albert Tron, Vice-Moderator of the Waldensian Synod of Italy, Torre Pellice, Italy
Rev. K. Tsunashima, representing the Federation of Churches of Japan, Tokyo, Japan

Registered Visitors

Rev. J. E. Bradford, Chicago, Ill.
Bishop A. J. Carey, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Carl D. Case, Oak Park, Ill.
Rev. William F. DeLong, Philadelphia, Pa.
Anna J. Haines, American Friends Service Committee, Russia
Rev. J. S. Hill, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. John C. Horning, St. Joseph, Mo.
Rev. H. J. Kiekhofer, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. John Lamar, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. G. M. Mathes, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur Nash, Cincinnati, O.
A. J. Shartle, Boston, Mass.
Rev. H. H. Thoren, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Officers

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary
Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary
Caroline W. Chase, Assistant Secretary
Rev. Roy B. Guild, Secretary, Commission on Councils of Churches
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill
Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service
Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Secretary, Commission on Evangelism and Life Service
Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service
Rev. E. O. Watson, Secretary, Washington Office
Rev. Herbert L. Willett, Secretary, Western Committee
Rev. R. H. Crossfield, Secretary, Board of Finance

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully reports:

That from the enrollment in the registry office and the presentation of credentials there appear to be present forty-six members and

alternates of the Executive Committee; sixty-seven corresponding members representing commissions and committees (not included as members or alternates); twelve representatives of state and local councils of churches; twenty-two representatives of affiliated, co-operating and consultative organizations; seven special guests from foreign churches; thirteen visitors, and eleven executives.

The total enrollment, therefore, appears to be:

Members and alternates	46
Corresponding Members (Commissions and Committees not included above)	67
Representatives of State and Local Councils of Churches....	12
Affiliated, Coöperative and Consultative Organizations.....	22
Special Guests	7
Visitors	13
Executives	11
Total (eliminating duplication)	164

VOTED: That the report be accepted.

The regular program was now taken up and statements of the affiliated, cooperating and consultative bodies were made, as follows:

- a. Home Missions Council, Rev. A. W. Anthony and Rev. Charles L. Thompson.
- b. Council of Women for Home Missions, Miss Florence Quinlan.
- c. Council of Church Boards of Education, Bishop Thomas Nicholson.
- d. American Bible Society, Rev. Gilbert Wilson.

Rev. L. C. Barnes, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Federal Council and the Home Missions Council on Utilizing Surveys, gave the following report which was referred to the Administrative Committee:

"The Committee on Social and Religious Surveys independently and most benevolently originated for the purpose of saving and completing some of the studies begun by the Interchurch World Movement requested the appointment of an Advisory Committee by the Federal Council and the Home Missions Council. The Committee created by these two bodies is called the Joint Committee on Utilizing Surveys.

"It has met at the request of the Executive Secretary of the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys with him and with specialists employed by the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys. At these conferences certain lines of procedure were agreed upon, among them the holding of conferences of those most concerned to consider surveys completed and recommend action in view of the findings.

"Six such conferences have been held. Three of these were on Indian work, one in New York State, one among the five civilized tribes of eastern Oklahoma and one among the tribes of western Oklahoma. Other conferences are to be held in various parts of the country concluding probably with a general conference on Indian work. Two of these Utilizing Conferences have been to consider

the findings in two of the twenty-five counties which are being studied, Salem County, New Jersey, and Sedgewick County, Kansas. Conferences in other counties in various parts of the country are expected. One conference has been held to consider the findings in a large city, St. Louis, Missouri. We recommend that at least two other typical cities be studied.

"The Chairman of the Committee on Utilizing Surveys has attended all of these conferences except the one on Indian work in New York State. The Secretary of the Committee has attended most of them. Other members have attended some of them. In every case we believe that those responsible for work in the various fields have initiated solid advance in the light of the findings reported to them by the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys. This advance has had two outstanding aspects, a quickening of the sense of denominational responsibility in view of the facts disclosed and a deepening of the spirit of coöperation in meeting the needs. In all cases definite plans of advance have been inaugurated.

"The Joint Committee on Utilizing Surveys desires to record in behalf of the Federal Council and the Home Missions Council high appreciation of the work so generously prosecuted by the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys. The Kingdom of Heaven on Earth is being surely advanced thereby and the spirit of coöperation made increasingly efficient.

"L. C. Barnes,
Chairman.

"Rodney Roundy,
Secretary."

Rev. William Adams Brown presented the report of the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook, and delivered an address on "The Need for a Common Mind Within the Church."

VOTED: That the substance of the address be referred to the Business Committee to bring in definite recommendations for action.

Rev. L. C. Barnes, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, led in a closing devotional period.

Friday Afternoon, December 16, 2:30 o'clock

The Chairman presiding.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Samuel Fallows.

The report of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill was presented by the Secretary, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, who presented for official action a statement, entitled "A Declaration of Principles and Policy Looking Toward a Warless World."

Dr. Anthony reported for the Business Committee the following modified recommendation concerning the report of the Commission on Christian Education:

Respecting the report of the Commission on Christian Education, the following statement is recommended:

The Report of the Commission on Christian Education contains much of interest and encouragement. The efforts to secure a more effective coordination of the agencies at work in this many sided field is praiseworthy. These efforts should be redoubled and continued until we shall have actually unified these forces and so disposed the units as to make a really effective organization.

The Garden City Conference, mentioned in the report, was most valuable, and we note with gratification that another such conference is to be held. We approve the appointment of the Continuation Committee for the purposes named in the Report. In addition to the correlation of agencies, we suggest that problems of the most vital importance which must receive attention, are: (1) An adequate program of week-day Religious Instruction. (2) The encouragement of Vacation Bible Schools. (3) The encouragement of all well directed efforts for adequate programs of religious education in the Churches or in some adequate organizations contiguous to State and Independent Educational Institutions. (4) An intelligent study of what may constitute an adequate program of religious education for the nation; what existing agencies may contribute to it; and what additional practical agencies might be suggested for meeting the unmet needs.

While recognizing the Church as the primary agency for furnishing adequate religious instruction, we hereby express it as our conviction that our accepted national policy of separation of Church and State does not carry with it, nor justify, refusal or neglect of systematic instruction in fundamental religious and ethical truth in public schools.

VOTED: To adopt the report of the Business Committee, with the amendment that the following resolution which had been offered by Dr. Miller be referred to the Administrative Committee for further consideration:

Resolved: That we urge the creation of a national department of education, the head of which shall be a member of the President's Cabinet with a view to securing for education a recognition of the Federal Government commensurate with its importance to our national life.

The Business Committee reported the following recommendations, which were adopted seriatim:

1. That the Executive Committee accept the report of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations.
2. That the Executive Committee accept the report of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.
3. That the request for the Federal Council to urge the appointment and observance of "An Annual Day of Thanksgiving for the World" be referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

4. That the Executive Committee accept with pleasure the statements of the American Bible Society, the Home Missions Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., and the Student Volunteer Movement.
5. That the Administrative Committee be given full authority for the revision and publication of reports and papers.
6. That all unfinished business be referred to the Administrative Committee.
7. That the report of the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook be approved, and that the Executive Committee requests the Administrative Committee to consider ways and means by which the thorough collective thinking which has been done by the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook during the last three years may be continued by the Federal Council of the Churches; and authorizes the Administrative Committee to take necessary steps to this end.

The Business Committee presented the following recommendation:

That the report of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be accepted and the statement entitled "A Declaration of Ideals and Policy Looking Toward a Warless World" be approved.*

After discussion on the Declaration of Ideals and Policy Looking Toward a Warless World."

VOTED: To approve by a rising vote the document as amended.

Dr. Brown presented the following resolution:

Resolved: That we authorize the Administrative Committee to prepare a communication to the League of Nations expressing our satisfaction at their action in establishing the International Court of Justice and our prayer that their future action may be so guided as to promote the great cause of world peace which we all have at heart.

After discussion

VOTED: To adopt the resolution.

VOTED: To send a message to Rev. Herbert L. Willett of the Western Office and to instruct Dr. Macfarland to convey the same.

Dr. Macfarland introduced Pastor C. A. Tron, Vice-Moderator of the Waldensian Synod of Italy, who addressed the Executive Committee on the work of the Waldensians.

Dr. Macfarland introduced Dr. H. Kozaki, and Dr. K. Tsunashima, representatives of the Church Federation of Japan, the latter addressing the Council on the present status of the Christian movement in Japan.

In the absence of the Chairmen, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Mr. William Sloane Coffin, Dr. Macfarland presented the reports of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies

*This document, as amended, is printed on pages 11-16 of this volume.

in Europe and the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium.

Discussion of these reports was opened by Rev. W. W. Pinson, Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, speaking on the theme, "How Can We cooperate More Effectively with the Churches of Europe?"

VOTED: That these reports be accepted.

In the absence of Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Secretary of the American Section, Dr. Macfarland presented the report of the Committee on the Universal Conference of the Church of Christ on Life and Work.

VOTED: That the report be accepted.

Statements and greetings from affiliated, coöperating and consultative bodies were presented as follows:

The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., presented by Mr. F. M. Richardson.

The National Board of the Y. W. C. A., by Miss Mabel Head.

The Student Volunteer Movement, by Mr. Robert P. Wilder.

The following report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by Prof. T. F. Herman:

Your Committee on Resolutions desires to voice its conviction that this annual meeting of the Federal Council has been admirable in its program and notable in achievement. Meeting in the midst of this great metropolis, throbbing with life and power, we have felt anew the insistent pressure of all the vital problems that command our interest. And in the course of our fraternal deliberations, these problems have been lifted up into the light of the grace and truth of Jesus Christ. Our faith and hope have been quickened, and our hearts girded with more resolute courage for the establishment of God's Kingdom on earth.

Your Committee is persuaded that the success of this notable gathering is due to the devoted interest of many hearts and to the unselfish labor of many hands. But we desire to recognize especially the work of the Chicago Federation of Churches, under President H. A. Johnston and Secretary Walter R. Mee, and also the kindness of the Rev. Doctor Gilbert Wilson, the Pastor of the First Congregational Church, and the courtesy of its officers, in granting the Federal Council the use of their church building, with its many comforts and conveniences.

We desire also to express our sincere gratitude to the administrative officers and secretaries of the Federal Council for the faithful and successful pursuit of their work in the face of unprecedented difficulties. In behalf of all the constituent bodies of the Council we wish to assure them that we desire earnestly to share and bear with them all the financial and practical burdens of our common labor.

We express our grateful appreciation of the speakers who appeared on our program, of the presiding officers, and of Miss Caroline W. Chase and her efficient assistants. And we also extend our thanks to the public press.

Finally, in view of the completion of the work of the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook, we desire formally to recognize the great importance of the task assigned to this Committee and its highly efficient consummation in notable books and pamphlets. And we rejoice in the prospect that, in some way, the spirit and purpose of this Committee will find expression through another agency for leading the churches in coöperative thinking.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE F. HERMAN,
A. J. C. BOND,
HENRY BEETS.

VOTED: To accept the above report and place it upon the minutes.

Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, President of the Chicago Church Federation, Mr. Walter R. Mee, Secretary of the Chicago Church Federation, and Rev. Gilbert Wilson, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, expressed their high appreciation of the resolutions, and their pleasure in having had the privilege of being the hosts to entertain this session of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council.

General Secretary Macfarland presented the following report on Necrology:

We record with sorrow for their loss and with deep appreciation of their service the death of the following during the year:

BISHOP WALTER R. LAMBUTH, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
REV. JASPER T. MOSES, formerly connected with the Publicity Department of the Federal Council.

BISHOP GEORGE M. MATHEWS of the United Brethren in Christ, a member of the Council and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

BISHOP U. F. SWENGEL of the United Evangelical Church, a member of the Council.

BISHOP GEORGE W. CLINTON of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Council.

REV. M. T. MORRILL of the Christian Church, a member of the Council.

REV. A. MCLEAN of the Disciples of Christ, a member of the Council.

REV. JOHN H. BRANDOW of the Reformed Church in America, a member of the Council.

REV. EDWARD B. BAGBY of the Disciples of Christ, an alternate member of the Executive Committee and a member of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.

REV. JOHN P. PETERS, formerly a member of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

H. H. SPOONER, a member of the Commission on Temperance.

Report was made of the loss of Signor Ernesto Giampiccoli, Moderator of the Waldensian Synod of Italy.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee made a fitting closing address, after which Rev. Joseph A. Vance of Detroit,

led in prayer, remembering especially with gratitude the service of those who during the year had passed into the life beyond.

VOTED: That after the public session in the evening the Executive Committee adjourn sine die.

The benediction was pronounced by Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot.

Friday Evening, December 16, 8:30 o'clock

A public meeting to consider the question, "The Church and International Brotherhood," was held in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church on Friday evening, December 16th, under the joint auspices of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and the Chicago Church Federation.

Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, president of the Chicago Church Federation, presided. The choir of the First Congregational Church furnished a musical program.

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick spoke briefly concerning the work of the Federal Council in the field of international justice and goodwill and presented the report of the Commission.

Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy, Associate General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., spoke on "The Church and the Outlawing of War."

Hon. D. Tagawa, member of the Japanese Diet, spoke on "The Liberal Movement in Japan," with special reference to the movement for reduction of armaments and the part that Christianity is playing in the liberal movement.

Dr. Tien Lu Li, Secretary of the Chinese delegation to the International Conference on the Limitation of Armament, spoke on "China and America."

After the benediction by Rev. Gilbert Wilson, the annual meeting of the Executive Committee stood adjourned.

RIVINGTON D. LORD,
Recording Secretary.

DIGEST OF MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

The following pages record a brief summary of the more important actions taken by the Administrative Committee since the last meeting of the Executive Committee on January 21, 1921.

February 11, 1921

Dr. Macfarland reported the allocation of the duties of the two General Secretaries for the present, as approved by the Secretarial Council, as follows:

Dr. Macfarland

Board of Finance, Washington Office, Chicago Office
Relations with Executive Committee and constituent
bodies
Secretary of Commissions on Relations with Re-
ligious Bodies in Europe, France and Belgium
Universal Conference on Life and Work
Relations with World Alliance and Committee on
Interchange of Preachers and Speakers
Relations with European Relief Council, Near East
Relief, Armenia America Society
Relations with Boy Scouts of America
Assisting Commissions on Councils of Churches,
Evangelism, International Justice and Goodwill,
Orient, Temperance and Committee on Canal
Zone

Mr. Cavert

Secretary of Committee on the War and the Re-
ligious Outlook and Continuation Committee of
General War-Time Commission
Secretary of Commission on Christian Education
Relations with affiliated and coöperating bodies, in-
cluding Consultative Committee of Interboard
Agencies and Committee on Denominational
Forward Movements
Assisting Commission on the Church and Social Ser-
vice and Commission on Negro Churches and
Race Relations
Religious Publicity Service
Agenda of Secretarial Council and Administrative
Committee

Relations with Theological Seminaries
Relations with China Famine Fund
Publication of Quadrennial Report
Oversight of Printing and Publication Department

VOTED: To approve the report.

Dr. Macfarland briefly reported, among other items, that Dean Willett of the Chicago Office is holding regional conferences through the West as far as the Pacific Coast; that the Federal Council is continuing to coöperate with the European Relief Council, lately having helped it to clear confusion with regard to contributions intended for the European Relief Council sent through denominational channels, and that the Commission on Councils of Churches has also recently been rendering help throughout the country to the Relief Council; that Dr. Goodell, Secretary of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service, is on a tour for evangelism; that the President of the Council and Dr. Macfarland recently met with a group of representatives of the colored churches in Washington to discuss the organization and scope of the Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations.

Mr. Cavert reported for the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook that the report on "Christian Unity: Its Principles and Possibilities" is to be received from the publisher this month; that the Continuation Committee of the General War-Time Commission has its final report in process of preparation; that it is expected that the conference of the various agencies engaged in religious education which was proposed at the Quadrennial meeting will be held in May; that the report of the Quadrennial meeting is now in press.

Matters discussed by Secretary Watson in his report for the Washington Office were acted upon by the Administrative Committee as follows:

1. With reference to legislation for the rehabilitation of ex-service men and women.

VOTED: To refer the question to the Social Service Commission in conference with the Washington Committee, and to bring in recommendations to the Administrative Committee if found desirable.

2. With reference to some steps by which the members of Congress and governmental departments may be kept informed of the work of the Churches.

VOTED: To approve a regular news service through use of the Federal Council Bulletin, or by some other method.

Bishop Cannon, Chairman of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, introduced His Grace

Nicholai Velimirovic, Bishop of Serbia, to the President, who welcomed him in behalf of the Council. The Bishop addressed the Committee upon present conditions in Serbia.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America hereby places on record its very high appreciation of the presence of Bishop Nicholai of Serbia and of the message which he has brought and that we assure him of the desire of the Federal Council to assist the peoples of Europe in every possible way.

The following resolution on disarmament was adopted:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America hereby petitions the President and Congress of the United States to take immediate measures looking towards general disarmament by all the nations; instructs its Committee at Washington, D. C., to present this petition to the President and Congress and invites its constituent, affiliated and coöperating bodies to take similar action.

VOTED: That Ex-Presidents of the Council be *ex-officio* members of the Administrative Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

VOTED: That the President be authorized to appoint delegates to represent the Federal Council at the Fifth Ecumenical Methodist Conference to be held in London, September 6-16, 1921. Rev. S. Parkes Cadman was appointed.

With regard to the designation of three members to represent the Federal Council on the Consultative Committee, to be made up by official appointment of the various interdenominational agencies, and the designation of seven others to attend the conference of interdenominational agencies to be called before May 1, 1921,

VOTED: That the President, in consultation with the executive staff, be authorized to make these appointments, the President himself to be included in the number.

The President appointed Rev. Frank Mason North and Rev. Samuel M. Cavert, in addition to himself *ex-officio*, to represent the Federal Council on the Consultative Committee; and Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, in addition to the three members of the Committee on Consultation, to constitute the representatives of the Federal Council at the conference of interdenominational agencies to be held before May 1.

With regard to the proposal of the Near East Relief for an interdenominational committee to advise with the international relief movements,

VOTED: That the President appoint a committee to confer with any of the relief movements that may desire such conference.

Questions referred by the Executive Committee on January 21st to the Administrative Committee were acted upon as follows:

VOTED: That Dr. Macfarland be requested, in consultation with the President, to confer with the Near East Relief on the subject of additional aid to Armenia.

VOTED: That the appeal from the Central Council of the Evangelical Society regarding persecutions in Poland be referred to the Committee on Religious Minorities.

VOTED: That the Washington Office be requested to report a plan for the standardization of denominational year books and statistical records in connection with the year book of the churches.

March 11, 1921.

Upon recommendation of the nominating committee, through Dr. Grose as its chairman, Rev. Rivington D. Lord was unanimously elected Recording Secretary.

Secretary Macfarland reported that conference had been held with representatives of the World Alliance and the Church Peace Union concerning the organization and functions of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and that the Commission was in the process of organization.

On recommendation of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe,

VOTED: That Mr. Wilder be given credentials as a friendly visitor to European churches.

Secretary Macfarland presented the following report for the special committee, appointed by the Administrative Committee and the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, for coöperation with the European Relief Council:

"In response to the invitation of Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Federal Council became a constituent body of the European Relief Council.

"Letters in behalf of the campaign, signed by the Friendly Visitors to Europe, were sent to over one hundred thousand churches and to about fifty thousand individuals. The denominational bodies entered into hearty coöperation and the Religious Press rendered effective support.

"Rev. Roy B. Guild represented the Federal Council at the office of the European Relief Council in the direction of the formation and work of state and local committees, and made several trips, including one to Florida, for the organization of such committees.

"While no account has been taken either of the church collections or of the individual contributions secured through the Federal Council and through the churches, it is evident that they were prompt and generous.

"Your representatives have attended the meetings of the European Relief Council, and the General Secretary, Dr. Macfarland, has also kept in close touch with the work in hand.

"At the final meeting the situation was reported as follows:

"In round figures, the totals of cash, signed pledges and contributions estimated as certain were \$28,750,000.

"These funds have been distributed among the various organizations actively at work in Europe in the manner that seemed the most effective.

"Your representatives believe that the Federal Council has not had in recent years any opportunity which has done greater credit to itself or which has been more serviceable to the world than this.

"Attention may appropriately be called to the fact that this movement was proposed by the Federal Council Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe several months before it took final form in the European Relief Council. Last May the Commission instructed the General Secretary to confer with the American Red Cross and other European relief agencies as to how the Friendly Visitors and their work might be used to greatest advantage. Representatives of the Federal Council met with the officials of the International Red Cross at Geneva and with the American Red Cross in Paris during the summer.

"It seems providential that the Federal Council should have appointed these Visitors and thus prepared for the important work to which it was called in connection with the European Relief Council.

"Mr. Hoover has expressed deep appreciation of the fact that in making this important attempt there was ready in the Federal Council a body which could take care of the situation so far as the churches were concerned. His letter is as follows:

"2300 S Street
Washington, D. C.
March 5, 1921

"Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,
Federal Council of Churches of Christ,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

"Dear Dr. Macfarland:

"I should like to express the appreciation I feel for the fine work carried on under the direction of the Federal Council of Churches in the relief of the children of Central and Eastern Europe.

"The organization of the large section of the Protestant churches in the Council offers the machinery by which this great element in the community may be reached in great national philanthropic causes. It could not be duplicated in any other manner, and this spirit of coöperation expressed by the organization

of the Council is critically necessary in these times of tremendous contention and growing sectional interest.

"We need national unity above all things and every step for co-operation in this direction is of great national value.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER."

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. BROWN,
NEHEMIAH BOYNTON,
Representatives.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

Secretary Cavert spoke of the arrangements for a conference of the educational agencies of the churches to be held in May. A letter from the prison camps in Vladivostok expressing gratitude for the aid which the Federal Council had extended through its participation in the Siberian War Prisoners Repatriation Fund was presented.

Secretary Guild reported briefly on the progress of federation in cities recently visited, particularly Kansas City. As Secretary of the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone, he reported that the Committee had been organized with Mr. E. E. Olcott as Chairman. Letters had been mailed to the Foreign and Home Missionary Boards of the larger denominations requesting that they participate in making a contribution for the erection of the much needed churches in the Canal Zone. The amounts thus requested totaled \$133,000. The response to these requests had thus far been very disappointing—only one denomination making a definite contribution for these buildings. Rev. Harry Owen, pastor of the Church at Gatun, has been spending a number of months in this country, but thus far has secured only \$14,000.

Secretary Gulick reported that an important conference had recently been held between the Japanese Consul-General, representatives of the Commission on Relations with the Orient, missionaries, and a representative from the Governor-General of Korea.

VOTED: That the President appoint a new Editorial Committee.

The President appointed Mr. James R. Joy, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Rev. E. D. Eaton and Rev. William I. Chamberlain.

It was reported that Dr. Crossfield had accepted his election as a secretary of the Federal Council.

The President reported that after an informal meeting on March 1, to consider the advisability of arranging for a con-

ference in Washington on the present moral condition of the country, it was deemed inexpedient to call a conference at this time, but that it had been recommended that the moderators and presidents of the leading denominations be invited to come together to consider the character of the utterances to be made on this question at the assemblies of the churches this spring.

VOTED: That the Secretarial Council be authorized to arrange for such a conference.

The President reported that a conference of secretaries of the denominational forward movements would be held in the conference room of the Federal Council on Saturday, March 19.

VOTED: that the Secretarial Council be authorized to prepare and submit to the National Association of Motion Picture Producers a letter urging their coöperation in maintaining a spirit of reverence for things which church people generally regard as sacred.

In response to a request from the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Sunday School Council for a conference on relationships.

VOTED: That the President appoint a committee to confer with the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Sunday School Council.

The President appointed: Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Rev. William Adams Brown, Mr. James R. Joy, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Rev. Albert G. Lawson.

April 8, 1921.

Secretary Cavert reported briefly for the Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations, stating that J. J. Eagan of Atlanta, President of the Atlanta Council of Churches, had accepted the chairmanship of the Commission and giving an account of a significant meeting of the Commission of Inter-Racial Coöperation at Atlanta on March 29, and of its work under the chairmanship of Mr. Eagan. He also reported that a conference of the denominational forward movements had been held on March 19, at the invitation of the Council, and that thirteen movements had been represented. After an all day's discussion of their common problems, a committee of findings was appointed to prepare a report to be submitted at a later conference.

Dr. Tippy announced the completion of the work of the study committee on the problem of community organization, appointed as a result of the national conference on community organization last April. Of this committee Dr. Tippy had

served as chairman, assisted by Miss Helen Ward Tippy. The report is expected to appear in "The Survey" in the near future. He also reported satisfactory progress in securing increasing coöperation of influential employers in the industrial program of the Commission, a statement of confidence in its work having been signed by several of those who had attended the conference at the home of Mr. R. J. Caldwell.

Dr. Tippy further reported on the rehabilitation of ex-service men and women, stating that the question having been referred to the Commission on the Church and Social Service and the Washington Office for investigation, the following resolution was submitted:

"While we would not advocate any special program of legislation or plan of administration, leaving these things to Congress and those directly concerned in administration, we would deplore any failure to provide at this session of Congress adequate appropriations and authorizations for the adequate rehabilitation of the men and women who gave their health in service to the United States during the emergency of war."

VOTED: To approve the resolution.

Upon recommendation of the Nominating Committee, through Dr. Grose as chairman, the following officers were elected:

Chairman of the Administrative Committee for 1921, Rev. John M. Moore, Pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Vice-Chairman, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Secretary of the Publication and Sunday School Board of the Reformed Church in the United States.

Second Vice-President of the Executive Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop G. M. Mathews, Professor John R. Hawkins of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. (Subject to approval by Executive Committee.)

The President of the Council reported that at the suggestion of a Lutheran Committee he had sent out a call, through the religious press, urging the churches to recognize in their services on Sunday, April 17, the four hundredth anniversary of the Diet of Worms.

VOTED: To approve the action of the President.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee authorize the coöperation of the Federal Council in a call to be sent out jointly with other religious bodies, to the churches, urging approval of the proposal for a conference of the nations on disarmament for which the initiative shall be taken by our nation.

VOTED: that the following serve as the Federal Council's

representatives on the Joint Committee of the Home Missions Council and the Federal Council, to advise with the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys as to the steps that should be taken consequent upon the completion of its surveys:

Fred B. Smith, Rev. Roy B. Guild, Rev. F. E. Johnson, A. E. Holt, C. N. Lathrop, A. E. Roberts, Rev. C. E. Schaeffer, U. L. Mackey and Anna Clark.

The request from the Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers, established jointly by the Federal Council and the Church Peace Union, for the appointment of three members on the Committee was presented.

VOTED: That Dr. Robert E. Speer, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland constitute the Federal Council representatives on the Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers.

Dr. Macfarland presented a communication from the American-Scandinavian Foundation suggesting that the Federal Council and The Church Peace Union coöperate with it in inviting His Grace Archbishop Soederblom to visit America.

VOTED: To approve the Federal Council's joining in the invitation.

VOTED: To appoint Bishop G. Heinmiller as a friendly visitor to Europe.

May 13, 1921

The General Secretary called attention to the distinguished visitors from other countries who have been recently in touch with the Council, naming Professor Dr. Karl Beth representing the Protestant Institutions of Vienna, M. Henri Guex, Director of the McAll Mission in Paris, and Signor V. Alberto Costabel of the Waldensian Churches in Italy, and recommended that the office of the Council be instructed to extend to them any courtesies needed.

Rev. R. H. Crossfield, newly appointed secretary for the Department of Financial Publicity and Business Administration, was introduced and stated that he hoped to begin active service on June 7.

Dr. Willett reported that the Chicago Office had opened formally as of May 1, and read a list of those nominated as a nucleus for the Chicago Committee, asking for ratification by the Administrative Committee. He reported his recent three months' trip to the Coast, stating that he had stressed the interpretation of the coöperative movement as a whole, the Federal Council in its specific activities, and the significance of federation in local federations. He felt the need of closer coöperation between the Federal Council and local federations.

The General Secretary introduced M. Henri Guex, Director of the McAll Mission in Paris, to the Committee. M. Guex addressed the Committee.

VOTED: That the Office be instructed to receive our brethren from other countries and to facilitate their visits in any possible way.

Dr. Gulick reported for the Commission on Relations with the Orient that, in view of the growing irritation between America and Japan, the Commission has had a number of conferences on the situation which have led to the formation of a new committee which has taken the name, "National Committee on American-Japanese Relations," under the Chairmanship of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman. Beside the Commission on Relations with the Orient, the World Alliance for International Friendship and the Church Peace Union, a dozen other societies and committees are informally represented in this new committee.

Concerning the organization of the Washington Committee, Dr. Watson reported as follows: It is the judgment of the Washington Committee that its personnel be made up distinctly from residents in Washington, with an Advisory Committee to be composed of representatives who shall be selected as far as possible from all parts of the country and from various ecclesiastical affiliations, but who shall have sufficient contacts with Washington to make it practicable for them to be consulted without difficulty.

In view of the request of the deputation from the Union Patriotique d'Haiti that the Federal Council consider conditions there under the American military occupation, Dr. Anthony, Dr. Winton and Dr. Watson reported on the situation so far as known to them.

After discussion,

VOTED: That the Chairman name a committee to decide whether or not it is advisable for a subsequent committee to be appointed to draft a petition to send to the President and to Congress requesting a congressional investigation of the conditions in Haiti, the committee to act with power at its discretion, and to add to its number if deemed advisable.

The Chairman appointed Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Rev. William Y. Bell, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Bishop William F. McDowell, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. E. O. Watson and Rev. G. B. Winton.

Bishop Cannon, Chairman of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, presented Signor Costabel of the Waldensian Churches of Italy to the Committee.

Signor Costabel addressed the Committee, stressing the need for unity in religious ideals in Italy.

The Committee on Resolutions on the death of Bishop Mathews and Bishop Swengel gave its report:

"Uriah Frants Swengel, Bishop of the United Evangelical Church and for more than fifty years in its ministry, after months of suffering, entered into the rest and joy of the Upper Home on March 8, 1921, in his seventy-fifth year.

"Notable as a preacher, pastor and editor, he was chosen Bishop in 1910, and since then with conspicuous ability has held this high office.

"Broad-minded and fraternal in spirit, eminently faithful in all his ministry, he is greatly lamented by his brethren.

"George Martin Mathews, born August 22, 1848, was in his seventy-third year, April 3, 1921, when he passed away from his home in Dayton, Ohio, where as citizen, editor and pastor so much of his varied and laborious life had been spent. He was in the Union Army during the Civil War, and always stood high in the counsels of his Church.

"Bishop Mathews had a genius for friendship and hard work, was a strong preacher, and alike eminent as an evangelist and pastor. Whether in the editorial chair or in administrative work, he had the shepherd heart, was identified with many forms of philanthropic effort, and was the President of the Otterbein Orphans Home at the closing of his life. He is greatly missed by the Church he served so devotedly.

"Both of these honored brethren have been members of the Federal Council and worthy representatives of their respective churches almost from the beginning of our Council organization, and we have uniformly had the benefit of their presence and counsel in our annual gatherings.

"We would extend to their families and the Churches they served the deepest sympathies of the Federal Council in the losses they have sustained."

VOTED: That the setting up of the Chicago Office be approved and that the following names nominated for the Chicago Committee be approved; Clifford W. Barnes, Thomas E. D. Bradley, Rev. William C. Covert, Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, Dean Shailer Mathews, Perry J. Rice, Oliver R. Williamson.

VOTED: That the personnel of the Washington Committee be made up distinctly from residents in Washington, with an Advisory Committee to be composed of representatives who shall be selected as far as possible from all parts of the country and from various ecclesiastical affiliations, but who shall have sufficient contacts with Washington to make it practicable for them to be consulted without difficulty.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a consultative committee to coöperate with the Secretary of the Washington Office in plans for the Year Book of the Churches.

The Chairman appointed Rev. W. I. Haven, Rev. H. R. Miles, Rev. R. W. Miller, Rev. W. E. Bourquin, Rev. S. M. Cavert.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a sub-committee to arrange for a conference with representatives of the motion picture industry concerning the possibility of producing films depicting religious and humanitarian work. The Chairman appointed the following, with power to add to their number:

Rev. John A. Marquis	Rev. Edmund de S. Brunner
Rev. Fred Eastman	Rev. F. Ernest Johnson
Dr. Robert L. Kelly	Rev. S. M. Cavert
Rev. Charles F. Sutherland	Rev. Charles L. White

VOTED: That the following cablegram be sent to Dr. Goodrich relative to a Memorial Service in France for the dead of the Allied Armies:

ARRANGE MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE FOR FEDERAL
COUNCIL FOR DEAD OF ALLIED ARMIES WITH
BISHOP BLAKE GIVE IT PUBLICITY

VOTED: That the following, suggested by the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, be appointed as Friendly Visitors:

Bishop W. N. Ainsworth	Rev. James I. Good
Rev. Arthur E. Allen	Rev. Ernest G. Guthrie
Bishop James Atkins	Rev. Rolvix Harlan
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury	Bishop G. Heinmiller
Rev. W. B. Beauchamp	C. V. Hibbard
Rev. Richard H. Bennett	Dr. Ivan Lee Holt
Bishop James Cannon, Jr.	H. H. Johnson
James H. Causey	Rev. Wallace MacMullen
Bishop U. V. W. Darlington	Rev. George A. McAlister
Rev. David G. Downey	Bishop W. F. McMurry
Rev. George Elliott	Dr. John R. Mott
Rev. Chester B. Emerson	Bishop E. G. Richardson
Rev. D. D. Forsyth	Rev. E. S. Tipple
Rev. Charles W. Gilkey	Bishop Luther B. Wilson

VOTED: That the President of the Council be authorized to appoint an adequate committee, representative of all the interests concerned, to advise concerning united religious publicity.

The President appointed Rev. Howard B. Grose, Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, F. M. Barton, Nolan R. Best, Rev. Howard A. Bridgman, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Walter I. Clarke, Rev. R. H. Crossfield, James R. Joy, Robert L. Kelly, Rev. Curtis Lee Laws, H. E. Luccock, Rev. C. C. Morrison, E. L. Priest, Fennell P. Turner, Rev. Ernest C. Wareing.

VOTED: That the General Secretary and the Recording Secretary prepare a suitable minute to spread on the records

of the April meeting of the Administrative Committee of appreciation for the long and faithful service of Dr. Lawson as Chairman of the Administrative Committee and of his personal consecration and devotion to his task.

June 10, 1921

VOTED: That the General Secretary be requested to prepare a suitable minute on the death of Mr. Moses, in Mexico City on June 8th, and transmit the minute to the family and to the associates of Mr. Moses, and place it on record.

The General Secretary presented the following minute, which was adopted:

"The Secretarial Council and the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Rev. Jasper T. Moses, formerly Secretary of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press. Mr. Moses entered the service of the Council during the difficult period of the war and continued until the middle of March, 1921, in the service of the Council, with the deep appreciation and high esteem of his associates. The Federal Council extends to the family of Mr. Moses and to his associates in the Committee on Coöperation in Latin-America its prayerful sympathy."

General Secretary Cavert reported progress for the Continuation Committee of the Conference of Christian Educational Agencies, and requested that the Administrative Committee ratify the continuance of a Federal Council representative on the Continuation Committee.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee authorizes Mr. Cavert to act as the representative of the Federal Council on the Continuation Committee.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee expresses its cordial endorsement of the principles embodied in the Statement of Purpose issued by the National Committee on American Japanese Relations which has been organized through the initiative of the Commission on Relations with the Orient, and that it approves the action of the Commission on Relations with the Orient appointing the following members to serve on that Committee:

Rev. Henry A. Atkinson
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton
F. S. Brockman
Rev. Arthur J. Brown
Rev. James H. Franklin

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick
Rev. William I. Haven
Hamilton Holt
Rev. Frank Mason North
Fennell P. Turner

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approves the appointment of the following as friendly visitors to Europe and the Near East, in addition to those previously appointed by the Committee:

Dr. W. A. Bartlett	Dr. E. D. Kohlstedt
Miss Leslie Blanchard	Bishop F. J. McConnell
Dr. Sherman L. Devine	Wilbur K. Thomas
Dr. James R. Joy	Rev. E. Guy Talbott
Professor Rufus M. Jones	Charles V. Vickrey
	Rev. John R. Voris

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee expresses its appreciative recognition of the presence of Rev. J. R. Fleming and Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, of Great Britain, and instructs the officers of the Council to extend its courtesies to them.

VOTED: That in accord with the action of the Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council in Boston the equipment and services of the staff of the Federal Council be offered the American Section of the Committee of Arrangements of the Universal Conference of the Church of Christ on Life and Work and that the Commissions of the Council be requested to take similar action and that the officers communicate with the American Section, stating the desire of the Federal Council to render all the service possible to the proposed conference.

VOTED: That this action be conveyed to the affiliated bodies represented in the Administrative Committee.

VOTED: To approve the action of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe in appointing a committee to consult with the Committee on Religious Minorities, and to prepare a statement of the position of the Federal Council on the rights of religious minorities and on the matter of Protestant coöperation, and transmit to the Protestant Bodies in Poland and Roumania.

VOTED: That the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission be authorized to arrange a conference of members of the Commission, the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium and representatives of all denominational and interdenominational organizations having work or allied work in Europe, at such time and place in the fall as they may determine, to consider the responsibility of American Protestantism to the Protestant Bodies of Europe.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, learning that the Chairman of the Commission on Councils of Churches, Fred B. Smith, is to make an extended visit around the world in association with Raymond Robins, Mr. Smith

be requested to convey a message from the Federal Council to the various church bodies which he may meet.

VOTED: That the sum of \$818.97, advanced by the Council toward the support of the American Mayflower Council, be regarded as a contribution toward the common work of the American Mayflower Council.

Dr. Haven presented for the Committee on Resolutions the following minute on the death of Bishop Clinton:

"The Rev. Bishop George Wylie Clinton died Thursday morning, May 12th, after a very short illness. He had just held the New Jersey Conference at Hackensack, N. J.

"Bishop Clinton was born May 28th, 1859, in Lancaster, South Carolina. His father and mother were both slaves. He received a part of his education in the State University at Columbia, South Carolina, in those reconstruction years when the University was opened to all of the citizens of the State without respect to race or color. He won a scholarship there by competitive examination. He entered the ministry of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at the age of nineteen. He had spent a little time before this in the study of law, but gave that up and entered the Theological Department of Livingstone College. He served in the pastorate for thirteen years. He was the Editor of the 'Star of Zion,' one of the leading papers of the Church. He was made a Bishop at the General Conference of his Church at Mobile, Alabama, in 1896, when he was thirty-seven years of age, the youngest Bishop ever elected by his Church.

"Bishop Clinton had many interests. He founded the Quarterly Review of his Church, and established Clinton Institute at Rockhill, South Carolina. He was President of Atkinson College at Madisonville, Ky. He was Chairman of the Committee on Organic Union of his Church and he was one of the first who had to do with the organizing of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. He was a trustee of the International Sunday School Association; a member of the Advisory Committee of the American Bible Society; two or three times delegate to the Ecumenical Conferences of Methodism. He was a Trustee of the Jeanes' Fund for Rural Schools, and in every way gave his life for the advancement not only of his people, but of the whole country, and he was interested in missionary enterprises throughout the world. He will be greatly missed, and nowhere more than in the fellowship of the Federal Council."

Secretary Gulick reported for the Committee on Haiti, stating that Dr. Watson and Bishop McDowell, of the Washington Committee, had rendered valuable service in conferring with Secretary Denby and seeking out information to present to the Committee. The following letter was recently received by Dr. Watson from Secretary Denby:

"It was with very great pleasure that I heard the suggestion communicated to me by yourself, Bishop Harding, Bishop McDowell and Dr. Radcliffe, in regard to sending a Committee to Haiti to look into conditions there with a view to the establishment of missions in that Republic. Nothing could better accord with my own ideas than the suggestion you make. I am not unfamiliar with the operation of

foreign missions and the benefits they confer. At present there are numerous missionaries of various sects in China, in Africa and India, and in many other parts of the world sent out by generous American churches and organizations, but during a recent visit to Haiti I did not meet a single missionary or church worker from the United States. It is my opinion that the missionary societies and churches of the United States could not do better than to send representatives to that field. They would not alone be conferring benefits upon the people of Haiti, but their kindly offices should do much toward bringing about a friendly feeling between the people of that country and the United States. Haiti is close to the continental limits of the United States. We have a great and very practical interest in its condition and are vitally concerned with its relations to the United States. Whatever can be done toward encouraging friendly feeling among the people of Haiti toward us should be done, and the churches and missionary societies, in my opinion, can be of very material assistance. Not by way of criticism, but of suggestion, I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that greater activity has not heretofore been shown in that direction.

"The Navy Department will be most happy to facilitate your work in every way. I hope you will be kind enough to see me again in regard to this matter."

Secretary Guild reported for the Committee on the Canal Zone that the Board of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. has authorized \$10,000 for this work, the Congregational Church Building Society has appropriated \$5,000, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church has appropriated and already sent \$20,000. Five thousand dollars additional is needed, and the Committee is now taking up the matter with the denominations which have not yet contributed.

Secretary Guild reported that a remarkable conference of over thirty-five employed executive secretaries of local councils of churches is being held during this week at Union Theological Seminary, States from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine, being represented.

Dr. Grose, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Council Publicity, reported progress.

VOTED: To authorize the Committee, in consultation with the Secretarial Council and the Board of Finance, to make such engagements for temporary service in which a modest amount of money would be involved, as might seem advisable.

VOTED: That the officers of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, through the Washington Office, present the action of the Federal Council on the Reduction of Armaments to the President and Congress, in consultation and coöperation with other bodies taking similar action.

VOTED: To approve of the following as friendly visitors to the Far East: Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, Rev. John Kelman,

James M. Speers, Rev. J. L. Barton, Rev. Joseph C. Robbins.

VOTED: To refer to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill the whole question as to what position, if any, the Federal Council ought to take with regard to the attitude of the United States towards Mexico.

The General Secretary reported that the President of the Council is about to visit India and Persia.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee commission the President of the Federal Council to carry the message of the Council to India and Persia, and that the officers of the Council be authorized to prepare a suitable message for this purpose.

September 9, 1921

Dr. Macfarland introduced to the Committee two new members—Rev. J. Timmerman, representing the Christian Reformed Church, and Rev. Willard D. Burdick, representing the Seventh Day Baptist Church; he announced the official denominational appointment of Mr. A. Hice Watterson, representing the Reformed Presbyterian Church; Rev. George Summey, representing the Southern Presbyterian Church (with Rev. J. M. Wells as alternate); he expressed the pleasure of the Committee in the addition to its membership of Dr. John H. Finley, Chairman of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, and Mr. John J. Eagan, Chairman of the Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations. He stated that the resignation of Rev. E. D. Eaton as a member of the Committee had been received and that Rev. Charles E. Burton, General Secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches, had been nominated to serve in his place. Dr. Burton was elected a member of the Committee.

The Secretaries reported briefly on their activities during the summer, including the first meeting of the Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations, the merging of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and the Commission on Relations with the Orient, the holding of the Federal Council week at Chautauqua, August 21 to 27, the recent development of the formation of federations at Passaic, Paterson and Trenton, and the work of friendly visitors among the churches of Europe.

Dr. Finley, Chairman of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, presented the following recommendations in connection with the International Conference on Limitation of Armament:

RESOLVED: 1. That the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

suggest that Sunday, November 6, 1921, be observed by the churches as widely as possible throughout the country as a special day of prayer, self-examination and supplication for the guidance and blessing of God on the International Conference on Limitation of Armament.

2. That Dr. John H. Finley, Bishop William F. McDowell and Rev. E. O. Watson be requested to serve as a committee to confer with President Harding on the question of having the sessions of the Conference opened from day to day by some recognition of the need of the guidance of Almighty God, Father of all mankind, and also to let President Harding know the widespread desire that he issue a proclamation regarding the great significance of the Conference and call upon all clergymen to make special reference to it in their services of worship on Sunday, November 6, 1921.

3. That general approval be given the plans of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to issue to pastors and churches a "Message," programs for special services and other suggestive literature.

4. That the Commission suggest to the churches of Washington the importance of providing for union services throughout the period of the International Conference.

5. That arrangements be made, if practicable, for a Federal Council publicity service during the continuance of the Conference for the religious press of the country.

6. That the Administrative Committee authorize sending to the 400 members of the Council for their criticism and endorsement a tentative draft of the "International Ideals of the Churches."

7. That the coöperation of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship in carrying out this program in connection with the disarmament movement be invited.

8. That the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill report this program to the National Catholic Welfare Council and the two national Jewish bodies.

VOTED: To approve the recommendations of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

It was reported that the name of the Federal Council was being used without its authorization by certain organizations interested in the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

VOTED: That whereas certain voluntary organizations have in their literature used the name of the Federal Council in such manner as to make it appear that the Federal Council approved or participated in their plans on national and inter-

national matters, the officers be instructed to convey information to the constituency of the Council, that the Federal Council is involved in no plans or programs other than its own and in coöperation with only its recognized constituent and coöperating bodies.

Dr. Macfarland called attention to the publication during the summer of a pamphlet by Mr. Clayton A. Patterson which was replete with errors concerning the Council and its secretaries, and related the result of an interview with Judge Gary who was alleged to be responsible for the circulation of the document.

After discussion,

VOTED: That a Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, John M. Glenn, and Rev. Frank Mason North be appointed to draft a statement to be sent to Judge Gary concerning the false statements in Mr. Patterson's pamphlet and to take any other steps that may be deemed necessary.

The Committee on Relations with Haiti reported through Secretary Gulick as follows:

The Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the June meeting of the Administrative Committee, wrote to the Secretaries of the Home Missions Council and the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America, reporting

1. The conferences of the Washington Committee (Bishop McDowell, Bishop Harding, Dr. Radcliffe and Secretary Watson) with Secretary Denby in regard to the alleged atrocities of the United States Marines in Haiti;

2. A response from Secretary Denby to Dr. Watson, expressing surprise at the neglect of missionary work in Haiti and the desirability of a study of that question by the churches and saying that the "Navy Department would be most happy to facilitate" the visit of such a deputation to Haiti and that if any facts concerning the government's policies were brought to light, he would be glad to have them called to his attention.

3. The resolution of the Administrative Committee, "inviting the Home Missions Council and the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America to join with the Federal Council in arranging for a deputation to visit Haiti with a view primarily to study the responsibility of the American churches in that field in regard to its missionary needs and possibilities and to bring back such report on the facts and conditions there as to guide the churches in the determination of their duty."

On approaching the Home Missions Council and the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America, it was discovered that several missionary boards had already been making comprehensive joint plans for effective mission work in Haiti and Santo Domingo and that, therefore, the study suggested by Secretary Denby in regard to the missionary situation was not needed.

In the meantime the Senate has appointed a special committee to investigate charges as to conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In view of these developments your Committee asks whether it is the judgment of the Administrative Committee that this Committee seek to lay before the Senate investigating committee the views of the churches as to conditions in Haiti.

VOTED: That Dr. Macfarland through Secretary Watson send a reply to Secretary Denby, explaining that the missionary boards already have plans for the larger development of work in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

VOTED: That Dr. Inman and Secretary Gulick be authorized to communicate with the Senate Committee on investigating conditions in Haiti, if in their judgment deemed advisable.

The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill reported that a committee consisting of Dr. John H. Finley, Rev. James H. Franklin, Rev. Roy B. Guild and Rev. Sidney L. Gulick had conferred with Secretary Hoover concerning the famine in Russia and had attended a conference of religious organizations at which plans for coöperation with the American Relief Administration were formulated.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America coöperate in every possible way with the American Relief Administration in its effort to meet the task presented by the Russian Famine and the Administrative Committee suggest that as soon as the administrative problems in the distribution of relief can be adequately met, a nation-wide appeal for contributions should be made.

VOTED: That the Committee approve the reconvening of the Conference of Employers of Labor on November 7.

VOTED: That the Committee approve the following recommendations of the Secretarial Council:

1. That the Committee approve the appointment of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Rev. Nehemiah Boynton and Rev. Henry A. Atkinson to represent the Federal Council at the German Evangelical Church Congress at Stuttgart.

2. That the Administrative Committee desire to make record of the friendly visitation of Rev. F. B. Meyer, ex-President of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England; Professor August Lang of Halle, representing the Reformed Church of Germany; Professor Alexis de Boer, Chief Curator of the Reformed Church of Hungary; Bishop E. Balogh, of the Reformed Church of Czecho-Slovakia; Professor A. Eeckhof, from the churches of the Netherlands; Pastor Adolf Keller, Secretary of the Evangelical Church Council of Switzerland; Rev. François Busé, Secretary of the United Reformed Church of Belgium, and Monsieur Daniel Couve, Associate Director of the Society of Missions of France.

The officers are requested to extend the courtesies of the Council to these brethren.

3. That the recruiting of young men and women for the ministry

and other forms of Christian service at home and abroad is a task of such vital and urgent importance that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America urge the Consultative Committee of Interdenominational Agencies to arrange, if possible, for some concerted plan by which the question can be given special consideration at the coming annual meetings of all those agencies.

4. That the communication from Marechal Petain relative to a monument at Verdun be referred to a sub-committee, to be appointed by the Chairman, to confer with the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. and others. The Chairman appointed Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Mr. William Sloane Coffin, Mr. C. V. Hibbard and Miss Harriet Taylor.

October 14, 1921

Dr. Macfarland reported for Dr. Watson, Secretary of the Office at Washington, recommending that the new Year Book of the Churches be issued even if it should not prove feasible to defray all the cost through securing advertising.

VOTED: To refer Dr. Watson's recommendation regarding the Year Book of the Churches to the Committee of Conference on the Year Book.

Dr. Gulick reported for the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill that it has completed the pamphlet on reduction of armaments, entitled "The Church and a Warless World," and has already printed 30,000 copies. Approaches have been made to various denominational boards to secure their coöperation in mailing to their own pastors, with favorable results in most cases. In response to a request from leaders of the women's home and foreign mission boards, a four lesson study course has been prepared based on "The Church and a Warless World" which will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Dr. Gulick also reported briefly the Conference of Moderators of the constituent bodies held in the Council's Conference Room on Friday, October 7th, to take counsel as to how the most effective program for reduction of armaments could be carried out. Report was also made of the call upon President Harding by a special committee consisting of Dr. Finley, Chairman, Dr. Cooper and Dr. Watson of Washington, and of the General Secretary of the Council and the Secretary of the Commission, to present to President Harding the desire of the Council that he should issue a proclamation asking for the observance of Sunday, November 6th, as a day of special prayer to the churches to be read in services on November 11th; and suggesting that he arrange that the sessions of the International Conference, day by day, be opened with prayer.

Dr. Gulick reported also the call on Mr. Hoover of the Committee to confer in regard to the Russian famine situation and the duty of the churches in regard to the matter. In

view of Mr. Hoover's recent statement that the time has come for the churches to begin plans for active measures to raise funds for Russian famine relief, the Committee on Works of Mercy and Relief is now giving attention to plans by which this could be done.

For the Committee on the Canal Zone, Dr. Guild reported that the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection had appropriated \$10,000, provided certain legal difficulties are satisfactorily met; the Congregational Church Building Society appropriated \$5,000, on about the same terms; the Southern Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions \$2,000, leaving but \$4,000 more necessary to complete the church building at Christobal, and that Rev. Harry B. Fisher has accepted the call to become pastor of the church.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Macfarland presented to the Committee Pastor Daniel Couve, Associate Director of the Paris Missionary Evangelical Society, Pastor Adolf Keller, Secretary of the Swiss Federation of Churches and Pastor C. A. Tron, Vice-Moderator of the Waldensian Churches of Italy, who addressed the Committee.

Dr. Gulick then presented Rev. Hiromichi Kozaki of Tokyo, sent by the Church Federation of Japan as an unofficial representative and observer of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Rev. Y. Y. Tsu, formerly professor in St. John's College, Shanghai, and now connected with the Committee on Friendly Relations with Foreign Students. Dr. Kozaki and Mr. Tsu addressed the Committee concerning their interest in reduction of armaments and their hope in what the United States could do in the cause of more Christian international relations.

Dr. Macfarland presented a request from Monsieur André Weiss, a judge of the International Court of the League of Nations, asking the prayers of the Council for the Court.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America receives with profound interest and sympathy the request of Monsieur André Weiss, the French member of the International Court of Justice, that the churches of America pray for the Court, and that in view of the world-wide significance of the establishment for the first time in human history of this permanent World Court for the adjudication of international disputes, the Administrative Committee requests the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, in connection with its program in behalf of reduction of armament, to take appropriate steps to inform the churches of America of this appeal and to recommend a hearty response.

VOTED: That the Committee refers the question of a

campaign for Russian Relief to the Committee on Mercy and Relief of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

November 4, 1921

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee express its great appreciation of the generous support by the Trustees of the War Funds of the Y. M. C. A. of the work of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council of Churches, without which it could hardly have been possible to go forward with the work. Their appropriation of \$10,000 to the work of this Committee for 1922 makes possible its continuance with increasing effectiveness. The Committee would express its special appreciation to Dr. John R. Mott for his interest in securing this greatly needed help.

VOTED: That if a place in the program of services before the bier of the unknown soldier on November 10, in the rotunda of the Capitol, be accorded the Federal Council Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Gaylord S. White and Rev. Clyde F. Armitage be invited to accompany the Washington Committee and the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, and that Dr. Brown be invited to make such remarks as may be appropriate for the occasion.

VOTED: That the Committee approve the publication of a pamphlet on the Problems of the Pacific and the Far East, by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

Dr. Gulick presented the draft of a proposed message to be read in the Churches on Armistice Day, in the name of the Federal Council.

Dr. Lawson reported for the sub-committee appointed to consider the advisability of suggesting to the American delegates to the International Conference that persons be designated by the churches to advise concerning the Christian interest in reduction of Armament, as follows:

1. That this committee recognizes that the bearing of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament upon missionary work in the Orient, as the distinctive interest of the Foreign Missions Conference, is being cared for by that body.

2. That it is the judgment of this committee that instead of making a formal appeal at this time to the American delegates to appoint advisers from the churches, the Federal Council watch carefully the developments of the International Conference on Limitation of Armament so as to be in a position to make informal suggestions to the American delegates or their advisers concerning the Christian interest in reduction of Armaments whenever it should be deemed advisable.

3. That we recommend to the Administrative Committee that it request the Chairman and Secretary of the Washington Committee

to keep the Administrative Committee and the officers of the Federal Council carefully informed of any matters that may require the Federal Council's consideration.

VOTED: That the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill prepare a suitable statement in behalf of the Federal Council in recognition of the interest of the Churches in the Conference on Limitation of Armament, and in conjunction with the Washington Committee to arrange for suitable presentation of such statement to the Conference itself, if and when it shall be deemed wise to do so.

Dr. Tippy reported for the Commission on the Church and Social Service that a conference will be held on Monday, November 7, on Christian Principles in Industry, with Mr. Seebohm Rowntree of England the guest of honor. The theme of the morning session will be "What are the Christian Principles to be applied to Industry, and what is their practical Meaning." The afternoon session will discuss "How can the Wages of lower paid Workers be raised to a permanently higher level relative to Cost of Living," while the evening session will have for its theme, "What Preparation can be made for the next Period of Unemployment."

Dr. Gulick, at the request of the Chair, introduced to the meeting Madame Kaji Yajima who comes from Japan bearing the signatures of 10,500 Japanese women on a document addressed to President Harding urging peace.

Madame Yajima addressed the Committee, Dr. Gulick acting as interpreter.

The Committee in a rising vote, unanimously

VOTED: That we receive this document and on Madame Yajima's behalf are glad to convey it to the women of our churches.

Dr. Macfarland reported a stimulating and interesting conference on responsibilities for Protestant churches in Europe, held on November 3d, the findings of which are in the process of preparation by a special committee.

Dr. Macfarland presented the following report from the Committee of the United Lutheran Church, appointed to confer with the Federal Council:

Proposal for Relations between
The United Lutheran Church in America
and the

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

We, the undersigned Committee of The United Lutheran Church in America, do hereby propose, on behalf of the said United Lutheran Church in America, and by authority of its Executive Board, the establishment of relations with the Federal Council of the Churches

of Christ in America on the following terms, if the same should be found acceptable to the Federal Council:

- 1st. That the relation shall be of a consultative character, by which The United Lutheran Church may have a voice but no vote; thus securing to it entire autonomy, from beginning to end, in regard to the decisions and actions of the Federal Council of Churches, and, at the same time, the privilege of coöperating in such tasks and problems as it may elect.
- 2nd. That The United Lutheran Church shall appoint its own representatives, who shall be its spokesmen, and who shall report to the Executive Board of The United Lutheran Church.
- 3rd. That the particular lines of coöperation shall be determined by the Executive Board of The United Lutheran Church in accordance with the principle that the attitude of the Church toward any coöperative organization or movement "must be determined by a consideration of
 - (a) The purposes which it seeks to accomplish.
 - (b) The principles on which it rests.
 - (c) The effect which our participation will produce upon the independent position of our Church as a witness to the truth of the Gospel which we confess."

In harmony with the above, we submit herewith detailed arrangements for the present time, by which, if acceptable to the Federal Council, the proposed relationship may become practically effective.

- 1st. The dropping of the name of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church from the roster of the Federal Council.
- 2nd. That the name of The United Lutheran Church in America may be used by the Federal Council only in connection with a statement or indication of its consultative relationship.
- 3rd. That, if desired, The United Lutheran Church will appoint friendly visitors to the meetings of the Federal Council and to those of the Executive Committee.
- 4th. That if the Federal Council shall appoint members at large from The United Lutheran Church on their Administrative Committee it is understood that such appointees can act only in their individual capacity.
- 5th. That it can be understood that The United Lutheran Church will, at present, arrange for coöperation in the following matters:
 - (a) Study of the Question of Christian Unity.
 - (b) Common Phases of Educational Work.
 - (c) In reference to Army and Navy Chaplains.
 - (d) General Surveys when such seem to be urgently needed.
 - (e) Conference and Exchange of Departmental Plans.
 - (f) Declarations on Matters of Public Concern—These to be submitted to the Executive Board for approval before publication and to be published by authority of those bodies only which approve.
 - (g) Relief for Stricken Countries, Sections, etc.
 - (h) Assembling and publishing of Church Statistics.
 - (i) General Publicity for all Coöperating Churches.
 - (j) Transportation arrangements.
- 6th. In accordance with the statement in five above The United

Other items may be added to the above list as action may require.

Lutheran Church will, at present, appoint consultative members on the Commission on Education, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, and the Washington Committee.

7th. We request, as a courtesy, that copies of the Minutes of the Conventions, also of the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, be forwarded to the President of The United Lutheran Church in America.

8th. That The United Lutheran Church will pay to the Federal Council of Churches the amount of \$2,000 up to the time of the next Convention of The United Lutheran Church (October, 1922) when a new budget will be determined.

Very respectfully,

F. H. KNUBEL,
M. G. G. SCHERER,
G. U. WENNER,
Committee.

VOTED: That the Committee accept the proposals presented by the United Lutheran Committee, and refer them to the Executive Committee for confirmation, inviting the Lutheran brethren to enter into immediate consultative fellowship pending the official ratification by the Executive Committee.

Mr. J. J. Eagan, Chairman of the Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations, was introduced to the Committee and welcomed into its fellowship. He addressed the Committee briefly on the necessity of the churches devoting their best attention to the problem of race relations in this country.

VOTED: That the Committee on Mercy and Relief of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be authorized to issue an appeal to the churches for Russian Relief.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee of the Council issue a statement to the churches expressing recognition and approval of the calls upon the churches by their various Boards, and the other distinctive calls for generosity, special mention being made of the Near East Relief, and lay these matters upon the conscience of the churches.

VOTED: That the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be requested to consider and take action upon the matter of appointing a representative to serve on the staff of the European Relief Council in Russia.

Upon recommendation of the Committee appointed to confer with motion picture producers, Dr. John A. Marquis, chairman,

VOTED: (1) That the Administrative Committee approve the proposal that if proper arrangements can be made, a plan be undertaken whereby the film companies will under-

take to use, as subjects for their news reels, stories of church work which has wide human interest, the subjects to be suggested by the Boards and other agencies of the churches, through a committee constituted by the Federal Council, and all the cost of production and of distribution to motion picture theatres to be borne by the film companies.

(2) That the Administrative Committee recommend to the Executive Committee of the Council that if the National Association of Motion Picture Producers approves the proposal for coöperation in this way, the Federal Council write into its budget for 1922, as part of its appropriation for religious publicity, an amount not to exceed \$3,000 to make possible the employment of a properly qualified person who shall undertake to discover appropriate subjects for filming and to carry on the arrangements therefor with the motion picture producers, with the understanding that a similar amount shall be appropriated by the National Association of Motion Picture Producers to defray one-half of the expenses of the joint undertaking.

(3) That if an arrangement is reached with the National Association of Motion Picture Producers the Federal Council's Committee on conference with that body shall be discharged and a committee more fully representative of the interested groups in the churches be appointed by the Administrative Committee to exercise supervision over the plan.

VOTED: That the Topics for the Week of Prayer, proposed by the British Evangelical Alliance, be referred to the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service for such changes as they may deem advisable and that they be sent out on behalf of the Federal Council.

VOTED: That the communication on moral conditions in the Canal Zone be referred to the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone.

Dr. Willett presented for the Committee on Resolutions the following minute prepared on the death of Dr. Bagby:

"The Federal Council sustained a distinct loss in the death of Rev. Edward B. Bagby of Washington, D. C., early in September.

"Dr. Bagby has for many years sustained intimate relations with the Federal Council, both the general body and the Executive Committee. Particularly valuable service was rendered by him as a member of the Committee on Chaplains during the world war.

"The Administrative Committee records its regret at his death and its sincere appreciation of his Christian character and his services to this organization."

VOTED: That it be spread on the minutes of the Administrative Committee and a copy sent to the officials of the Disciples of Christ and to the family of Dr. Bagby.

Dr. Watson presented the resolutions formulated by the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Bishop Lambuth.

VOTED: To refer these to the Executive Committee, of which Bishop Lambuth was chairman, at its meeting in December.

JOHN M. MOORE,
Chairman.

RIVINGTON D. LORD,
Recording Secretary.

THE BOARD OF FINANCE

At the Boston Quadrennial Meeting, held in December, 1920, representatives of the cooperating communions approved a budget which provided "for the support of the Council and its work on the scale of \$300,000 per annum for the next two years," and took action requesting the constituent bodies fully to assume this financial responsibility, the allotment to each communion to be suggested by the Administrative Committee. This action had in view the changing of the basis of support of the Federal Council from that of popular subscriptions to denominational responsibility, in harmony with Article 10 of the Constitution of the Council, which declares that "The expense of the Federal Council shall be provided by the several constituent bodies."

Prior to 1921, the constituent denominations as such had supplied a very small proportion of the expenses of the Council,—the ratio for 1920 being that of \$14,000 to \$274,000. The Administrative Committee, as authorized by the Council, made suggested allotments to the constituent bodies for 1921 amounting to \$254,000.

At the annual meeting of the Executive Committee held in January, 1921, it was voted "That there be no increase made in the present running expenses, even though approved in the above budgets, except by consent of the Board of Finance." By this action the budget was reduced from \$300,000 to \$274,147, which was the amount expended by the Council in 1920, exclusive of the sums expended through the Commissions on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, Relations with France and Belgium, Committee on Temperance, General War-Time Commission, and the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook, for which designated funds were available.

The Executive Committee further recommended at its annual meeting in January, 1921, that the existing method of securing funds by popular appeal be discontinued as soon as possible but that until such a time as the denominations were ready to assume adequate financial responsibility for the Council special effort be made to secure large individual gifts from men and women of those denominations whose accepted allotments were not immediately met by their denominational agencies. This policy has been carried out so far as practicable.

At the beginning of the present year the Council showed a growing indebtedness which, by June 30, had increased to about \$60,000, (including the balances due certain of the commissions from the Central Office) owing to the fact that

denominational appropriations had not yet come in to any considerable extent and notwithstanding the fact that the Council had been operating since January 1 on the basis of an annual expenditure of approximately \$235,000 instead of the larger amount approved. On account of this embarrassing situation it was decided that even though the work of the Council would necessarily be seriously crippled, there should be still further reductions, except in the case of work for which, as in the reduction of armaments campaign, funds were designated.

Certain special contributions were received to be applied to the reduction of the indebtedness, and on December 31, 1921, the total obligations were only as follows:

Borrowed from Fifth National Bank.....	\$13,000
Balance due General War-Time Commission.....	2,059
Balance due Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook	1,045
Balance due Commission on Councils of Churches.....	2,905
 Total	 \$19,009

Against this the Council has cash and accounts receivable amounting to approximately \$5,100.

Twenty-five communions have approved amounts for the support of the Federal Council as follows:

Baptist Churches North	\$ 35,000
National Baptist Convention	500
Seventh Day Baptists	200
Christian Church	1,000
Churches of God in North America	250
Congregational Churches	15,000
Disciples of Christ	*20,000
Evangelical Association	1,000
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	3,500
United Evangelical Church	300
Friends	**150
Methodist Episcopal Church	†26,000
African Methodist Episcopal Church	**200
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	1,000
Methodist Protestant Church	**250
Moravian Church	400
Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.	*30,000
Presbyterian Church, U. S. (South)	5,000
United Presbyterian Church	2,500
Reformed Church in U. S.	3,975
Protestant Episcopal Church (for Social Service)	2,500
Reformed Church in America	2,000
Reformed Episcopal Church	200
United Brethren	4,000
United Lutheran Church	2,000
 Total	 \$156,925

‡ See page 236.

* The Council was commended to the churches for this amount, only a small proportion of which, however, was included in the denominational budget.

**On old basis of apportionment.

†General conference has not met.

Of the \$156,925 approved by the above communions, about \$60,000, including the amounts received from local congregations, had been paid at the end of 1921.

While the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church have not yet approved a definite amount for the Council, they have already paid \$12,333 and \$277 respectively. The Christian Reformed Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church have paid \$50 and \$10. We have received from the Southern Baptist Church for the support of the Washington Office \$1,672. The National Lutheran Council contributed \$600 for the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe.

One of the real difficulties in connection with the payment of amounts approved by denominations is the fact that the fiscal year of most of the denominations does not correspond with the fiscal year of the Federal Council, which is the calendar year, and many of the denominations are finding it difficult so to adjust their machinery as to make their payments within the Federal Council year, although in many cases a real effort is being made in that direction.

The receipts and expenditures for the year 1921 are set forth in the treasurer's report, printed on the following pages.

R. H. CROSSFIELD,
Executive Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Although the year 1921 has strained the resources of the Federal Council more than any year in its history, the year closed with a total deficit of only \$13,892.98, and if all the apportionments that the denominational bodies have manifested a willingness to contribute had been received, the year would have closed with no debt whatever.

The following gifts, received in previous years, are designated by the Board of Trustees as a Permanent Fund:

Mrs. D. Willis James	\$1,000.00
Legacy Estate of Henry Martin Hervey	7,663.35
Total December 31, 1921	\$8,663.35

Recently we have word of a legacy from George Warren Brown, of St. Louis, in amount 100 shares of the common stock of the Brown Shoe Company, worth over \$4,000. It is the hope that the above Permanent Fund may be increased to form an endowment. At present this fund is used as working capital and does not quite equal the amount charged in the Property Account for furniture and fixtures, type-writers, manifolding machinery and library.

A careful appraisal recently made by the Globe Appraisal Company indicates that the Council owns property of an insurable replacement value of about \$28,000, carried at \$10,554.78, as shown by the balance sheet.

EXPENDITURES

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT

Property account December 31, 1920.....	\$ 8,698.90
Purchased in 1921	1,855.88
	<hr/>
Less credit of Permanent Fund	\$ 10,554.78
	8,663.35
	<hr/>
Deficit Central Department Dec. 31, 1920....	27,399.88
Administration	\$ 14,500.00
Honorary Secretary	1,500.00
Office Staff—Wages	8,042.79
Office Expense	1,300.15
Stationery	1,302.16
Typewriting	6,366.07
Postage	9,887.16
Rent	2,691.34
Telephone, telegrams and cable....	1,592.11
	<hr/>
Carried forward	\$47,181.78 \$27,399.88 \$1,891.43

Brought forward	\$47,181.78	\$27,399.88	\$1,891.43
Library	184.53		
Incidentals	706.74		
Interest	1,657.20		
Travel	1,977.92		
Contingent Fund	499.50		
Expense of Meetings	1,966.64		
Publication	7,497.94		
Treasurer's Department	9,291.71		
Contribution to American May-flower Council	818.97		
Dept. of Promotion and Finance..	42,131.23		
Religious Publicity Service	7,603.89		
Editorial Council of Religious Press	106.75		
		<hr/>	
	121,624.80		
WASHINGTON OFFICE	18,164.32		
WESTERN OFFICE	5,314.28		
COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE	35,152.89		
COMMISSION ON EVANGELISM	11,166.72		
COMMISSION ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION	1,228.60		
COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS	649.27		
COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH RELIGIOUS BODIES IN EUROPE			
Deficit Dec. 31, 1920	1,201.74		
Expended in 1921..	4,597.29	<hr/>	
	5,799.03		
COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND BELGIUM	4,578.31		
COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND GOODWILL	35,294.58	238,972.80	266,372.68
		<hr/>	
			\$268,264.11

Other Commissions (with separate accounts)**COMMISSION ON COUNCILS OF CHURCHES:***Regular Fund:*

Deficit Dec. 31, 1920.....	95.39
Expended 1921	11,865.54
	<hr/>
	\$11,960.93
<i>Special Fund</i>	1,800.87
Carried forward	\$13,761.80
	<hr/>
	\$268,264.11

Brought forward	\$13,761.80	\$268,264.11
COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH THE ORIENT:		
Deficit Dec. 31, 1920.....	716.82	
Expended 1921	7,477.73	
	_____	8,194.55
GENERAL WARTIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES	100.79	
COMMITTEE ON THE WAR AND RE- LIGIOUS OUTLOOK	2,045.29	24,102.43

		\$292,366.54

RECEIPTS**CENTRAL DEPARTMENT**

Denominational Apportionments .	\$36,668.62	
Denominational Contributions for Special Departments:		
Washington Office	4,472.00	
Commission on Social Service	4,725.00	
Commission on Evangelism ...	1,500.00	
Commission on Religious Bodies in Europe	3,258.95	

Total from Denominations	\$50,624.57	
Contributions from local Churches.....	8,574.27	
War Work Council of Y. M. C. A., for the Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains..	12,000.00	
Contributions from Individuals	127,102.14	
Services and Publicity	9,399.87	
Literature	427.79	
Editorial Council of the Religious Press....	150.00	
Profit from Printing and Publication.....	7,449.11	
Sale of Chapel at Camp Upton.....	750.00	
Chaplains' Contributions	52.62	
Washington Office Balance, Dec. 31, 1920..	781.90	
COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND GOODWILL	32,480.55	
COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND BELGIUM	4,578.31	254,371.13

Carried forward	\$254,371.13	

Brought forward \$254,371.13

Other Commissions

COMMISSION ON COUNCILS OF CHURCHES:

<i>Regular Fund</i>	\$11,213.31
<i>Special Fund</i>	
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1920..	\$4,843.13
Income 1921	609.96
	5,453.09

16,666.40

8,194.55

COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH THE ORIENT

GENERAL WARTIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES:

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1920	\$2,120.72
Income 1921	39.57
	2,160.29

COMMITTEE ON THE WAR AND RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK:

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1920 ...	\$2,543.56
Income 1921	546.87
	3,090.43
	30,111.67
	\$284,482.80

Total Deficit (per Balance Sheet below).... \$12,001.55

Add additional office equipment (included above)	1,891.43
	\$13,892.98

Less funds held to credit of Commissions:

Councils of Churches.....	\$2,904.60
General Wartime Commission	2,059.50
War and Religious Outlook..	1,045.14
	6,009.24
	7,883.74
	\$292,366.54

Balance Sheet December 31, 1921

	Dr.	Cr.
Permanent Fund		\$8,663.35
Property Account	10,554.78	
Central Department	\$9,187.52	
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill	2,814.03	
	12,001.55	
Commission on Councils of Churches		2,904.60
General Wartime Commission of the Churches		2,059.50
Committee on the War and Religious Outlook		1,045.14
Loan due Fifth National Bank		13,000.00
Cash in Bank and Office.....	\$3,674.42	
Accounts Receivable and Supplies on hand	1,441.84	5,116.26
	\$27,672.59	\$27,672.59

This balance sheet shows that the net indebtedness of the Council as a whole on December 31, 1921, was \$13,892.98, as follows:

Property on hand as charged	\$10,554.78
(appraised at over \$28,000)	
Credit—Permanent Fund	8,663.35
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,891.43

Debit of Central Department Dec. 31, 1920,
was \$27,399.88

Receipts 1921 \$254,371.13

Expenditures 1921 ... 238,972.80

Gain in 1921 15,398.33

Deficit in Central Department 12,001.55

Total Deficit \$13,892.98

The obligations of the Council are as follows:

Note at Fifth National Bank \$13,000.00

Balance due Commission on Councils of Churches.. 2,904.60

Balance due General Wartime Commission..... 2,059.50

Balance due The Committee on the War and Religious Outlook

1,045.14

\$19,009.24

Cash in hand and accounts due 5,116.26

Net deficit, December 31, 1921 \$13,892.98

The following statements give details of Expenditures summarized in the foregoing accounts:

WASHINGTON OFFICE

Expenditures:

Administration	\$6,000.00
Stenographers	3,970.35
Office Expense	557.12
Postage	1,123.27
Telephone and Telegraph	371.29
Rent	900.00
Printing	278.06
Publicity	1,299.93
Travel	922.55
Incidentals	313.01
Chaplains' Medals	2,428.74
	<hr/>
	\$18,164.32

WESTERN OFFICE

Expenditures:

Administration	\$2,600.00
Stenographer	825.00
Travel and Expenses	919.05
Rent	520.00
Office Equipment	275.45
Printing and Publication	103.77
Incidentals	71.01
	————— \$5,314.28

COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

*Administrative Department:***Expenditures:**

Administration	\$6,000.00
Stenographers	1,603.30
Office Expense	464.01
Rent	859.50
Printing and Publication	2,472.15
Travel	1,955.76
Incidentals	577.51
	————— \$13,932.23

MISSION ON RELATIONS WITH ROME

*Bogart and Dillenbeck***Expenditures:**

Administration	\$5,600.00
Special Work	472.00
Stenographers and Assistants	3,173.48
Office Expense	1,211.55
Rent	886.50
Printing and Publication	7,507.91
Travel	920.00
Incidentals	296.40
Community Organization	1,112.82
Industrial Conference	40.00
	————— 21,220.66

ON RELATIONS WITH ROME

\$35,152.89

BETGIUM

COMMISSION ON EVANGELISM AND LIFE SERVICE

Expenditures:

Administration	\$6,000.00
Stenographer	1,404
Office Expense	93.04
Rent	374.92
Printing and Publication	692.97
Travel	2,581.79
Incidentals	20.00
	————— \$11,166.72

242743

COMMISSION ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION**Expenditures:**

Administration	\$100.00
Stenographer	344.00
Office Expense	250.35
Travel and Expense	160.60
Printing and Publication	361.70
Incidentals	11.95
	<hr/>
	\$1,228.60

COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS**Expenditures:**

Balance December 31, 1921	\$34.43
Travel	119.12
Printing, Publication, Etc.	285.12
Office Expense	210.60
	<hr/>
	614.84
	<hr/>
	\$649.27

**COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH RELIGIOUS
BODIES IN EUROPE****Expenditures:**

Deficit, December 31, 1920	\$1,201.74
General Office Expense, Rent, Etc.	\$ 775.30
Printing and Publication	1,150.62
Expenses of Correspondents in Europe	300.00
Stenographer	1,620.00
Travel	526.10
Incidentals	225.27
	<hr/>
	4,597.29
	<hr/>
	\$5,799.03

**COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND
BELGIUM***Administration***Expenditures:**

Assistant to the Secretary	\$1,873.65
Office Expense, Stationery and Postage	1,210.49
Rent	424.92
Multigraphing and Typewriting	330.54
General Printing, Publicity and Advertising	644.81
Incidentals	73.00
Travel	20.90
	<hr/>
	\$4,578.31

**COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
AND GOODWILL**

Expenditures:

Office Expense	\$5,062.18
Rent	521.48
Printing and Publication	16,534.66
Salaries	2,306.60
Incidentals	252.10
Travel and Expense	3,925.67
Commission on Relations with the Orient....	1,069.13
For Postage	5,622.76
	———— \$35,294.58

The following commissions and committees have individual accounts, each showing its own balance or deficit.

COMMISSION ON THE COUNCILS OF CHURCHES

*Regular Fund***Receipts:**

Contributions	\$10,585.00
Refunds on Travel and Expenses	628.31
	———— \$11,213.31

Expenditures:

Deficit December 31, 1920	\$ 95.39
Administration	\$6,000.00
Stenographer	1,630.00
Office Expense	826.63
Rent	718.45
Printing and Publication	1,061.63
Travel	1,572.13
Incidentals	56.70 11,865.54 11,960.93
Deficit	\$ 747.62

COMMISSION ON COUNCILS OF CHURCHES*Special Fund***Receipts:**

Balance on hand December 31, 1920	\$4,843.13
Contributions	\$500.00
Sale Literature	109.96
	609.96

\$5,453.09

Expenditures:

Fred B. Smith, Expenses	\$1,009.09
Office Expense	8.00
Incidentals	129.30
Printing and Publication	654.48
	1,800.87

Balance on hand \$3,652.22

COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH THE ORIENT**Receipts:**

Church Peace Union	\$8,000.00
Contributions and Refunds	194.55
	\$8,194.55

Expenditures:

Deficit December 31, 1921	\$716.82
Administration	\$6,000.00
Stenographer	1,560.00
Office Expense	147.57
Rent	370.92
Printing and Publication	232.22
Travel	56.21
Incidentals	179.94
	\$8,546.86

Contributed by Commission on International
Justice and Goodwill

1,069.13 7,477.73

\$8,194.55

GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES**Receipts:**

Balance on hand December 31, 1920	\$2,120.72
Sale of Equipment	35.50
Literature	4.07
	\$2,160.29

Expenditures:

Office Expense	\$82.43
Travel	18.36
	100.79

Balance on hand \$2,059.50

COMMITTEE ON THE WAR AND RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK

Receipts:

Credit balance December 31, 1920	\$2,543.56
Sale of Literature	546.87
	<hr/>
	\$3,090.43

Expenditures:

Administration	\$200.00
Office Expense	173.29
Printing and Publication	1,494.30
Travel and Expense	177.70
	<hr/>
	2,045.29
Balance on hand	\$1,045.14

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING AND PUBLICATION

(United Process Co.)

Receipts:

Services in 1921	\$50,934.23
------------------------	-------------

Expenditures:

Office Expense	\$6,102.40
Outside Assistance	7,762.06
Wages	23,093.64
Rent	1,972.44
Postage	4,866.96
	<hr/>
	\$43,797.50
Less Supplies on Hand	312.38
	<hr/>
	\$ 43,485.12
Profit accruing to Federal Council	7,449.11
	<hr/>
	\$50,934.23

The Commission on Temperance, being in affiliation with the National Temperance Society, and working with the World Prohibition Federation, Dr. Charles Scanlon, President, has had no separate account. The operations of these combined temperance forces aggregated about \$16,000 in 1921.

The Commission on the Church and Country Life at the close of the fiscal year 1920 had an unexpended balance of \$301.08 remaining in the custody of its own officers, which was appropriated toward the wages of a staff outside of the Council carrying on rural surveys.

The Federal Council serves as the treasury for the two following funds; one to assist the union churches in the Canal Zone, the other to assist in rebuilding devastated Protestant churches in France and Belgium. Both funds are carried in accounts separate from the Federal Council's.

**COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS WORK IN THE
CANAL ZONE**

Special Account in Lincoln Trust Company

Receipts:

Balance December 31, 1920	\$8,459.50
Contributions:	
Individual contributions	\$5,820.88
Methodist Episcopal Church South	2,000.00
Congregational Church Build- ing Society	5,000.00
Presbyterian Church U. S. A..	5,000.00
	17,820.88
Interest on bank balance	79.48
	\$26,359.86

Expenditures:

Remitted to Treasurer of Union Church	\$25,500.00
Dr. Harry Owen for expenses	721.00
Office Expense	81.26
Balance	\$57.60

**COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND
BELGIUM**

(The table below includes the amounts forwarded for the reconstruction of French and Belgian Churches whether sent through the Federal Council or directly by cooperating bodies.)

Balance on hand, December 31, 1920	\$1,451.94
Denominational Contributions:	
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	\$44,591.66
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	17,000.00
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society..	34,120.33
Disciples of Christ	55.00
Methodist Episcopal Church	51,500.00
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	9,500.00
United Presbyterian Church	10,796.18
Reformed Church in U. S.	35,750.00
Christian Church	748.72
	204,061.89
Various Other Bodies	80,152.88
Individuals	11,963.99
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund.....	100,000.00
	\$397,630.70
Amounts sent to France and Belgium.....	397,034.04
Balance on hand, December 31, 1921.....	\$596.66

The Committee on Mercy and Relief in December, 1921, issued a call to the churches of America for Relief for the Children of Russia. Inasmuch as the receipts came in chiefly after the close of the fiscal year 1921, the full report in detail will be given in the Annual Report of the Council for 1922. The fund is in a separate account, with Carl E. Milliken as Treasurer.

Contributions sent to the Federal Council for Near East Relief, China Famine Fund, war relief activities, etc., have been transmitted directly month by month to the special organizations responsible for their administration.

The accounts of the Treasurer have been examined by a Certified Public Accountant, who certifies below the correctness of this report from the Treasurer's books. The Accountant's summaries include both the Council's own accounts and funds received and transmitted for churches in the Canal Zone and in France and Belgium.

ALFRED R. KIMBALL,
Treasurer.

Statement of Certified Public Accountant

April 19, 1922.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA,

ALFRED R. KIMBALL, *Treasurer*,
105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Gentlemen:—

We have examined the accounts of your Treasurer for this year, 1921, showing cash on hand January 1st, 1921, \$11,116.92, receipts of \$528,651.75, and disbursements of \$534,276.60, with resultant balance of \$5,492.07, held for the following accounts:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT:

Balance, Fifth National Bank	\$3,124.42
Cash in Office	550.00
	—————
	\$3,674.42

SPECIAL ACCOUNT IN LINCOLN TRUST CO.:

F. B. Smith, Special Account	\$1,163.39
Committee on Religious Work in Canal Zone	57.60
	—————
	1,220.99

SPECIAL ACCOUNT IN

Fifth National Bank for Committee on Relation with France and Belgium	596.66
	—————
	\$5,492.07

We certify that, in our opinion, the accompanying statements present a full and correct compilation of the financial transactions of your Treasurer for the period of the calendar year.

Respectfully submitted,

QUERY & CALVERT.

CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

Baptist Churches, North	Methodist Protestant Church
National Baptist Convention	Moravian Church
Free Baptist Churches	Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
Christian Church	Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Christian Reformed Church in N. A.	Primitive Methodist Church
Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)	Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service
Congregational Churches	Reformed Church in America
Disciples of Christ	Reformed Church in the U. S.
Friends	Reformed Episcopal Church
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod
Evangelical Association	Seventh Day Baptist Churches
Methodist Episcopal Church	United Brethren in Christ
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	United Evangelical Church
African M. E. Church	United Presbyterian Church
African M. E. Zion Church	
Colored M. E. Church in America	
United Lutheran Church (Consultative Body)	

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR THE QUADRENNIUM, 1920-1924

<i>President</i>	Robert E. Speer
<i>Honorary Secretary</i>	Rev. Elias B. Sanford
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Rev. Rivington D. Lord
<i>Treasurer</i>	Alfred R. Kimball

Vice-Presidents

Baptist Churches, North
Pres. C. A. Barbour, Rochester, N. Y.

National Baptist Convention
Rev. W. G. Parks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Free Baptist Churches
Pres. Joseph W. Mauck, Hillsdale, Mich.

Christian Church
Rev. F. G. Coffin, Albany, Mo.

Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)
Rev. W. H. Guyer, Findlay, O.

Congregational Churches
Rev. William Horace Day, Bridgeport, Conn.

Disciples of Christ
Rev. Finis S. Idleman, New York City

Friends

Hon. Herbert Hoover, Washington, D. C.

Evangelical Synod of N. A.

Rev. J. U. Schneider, Evansville, Ind.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York City

Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, Tulsa, Okla.

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Bishop C. S. Smith, Detroit, Mich.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Bishop L. W. Kyles, St. Louis, Mo.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church

Bishop C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.

Methodist Protestant Church

Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, Washington, D. C.

Primitive Methodist Church

Rev. John Hardcastle, Kewanee, Ill.

Moravian Church

Rt. Rev. C. L. Moench, Bethlehem, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, Princeton, N. J.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Rev. George Summey, New Orleans, La.

Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service

Very Rev. H. E. W. Fosbroke, New York City

Reformed Church in America

Rev. John E. Kuizenga, Holland, Mich.

Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. J. M. G. Darms, Allentown, Pa.

Reformed Episcopal Church

Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Seventh Day Baptist Churches

Rev. A. L. Davis, Ashaway, R. I.

United Brethren in Christ

Bishop W. H. Washinger, Portland, Ore.

United Evangelical Church

Bishop W. M. Stanford, Harrisburg, Pa.

United Presbyterian Church

Rev. W. I. Wishart, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Chairman Rev. F. W. Burnham

Vice-Chairmen { Bishop John M. Moore
Prof. John R. Hawkins
Rev. Rufus W. Miller

Recording Secretary Rev. Rivington D. Lord

Members by Virtue of Article 9, Section C, of the Constitution

Bishop E. R. Hendrix	Dean Shailer Mathews
Alfred R. Kimball	Rev. Frank Mason North
Rev. Rivington D. Lord	Robert E. Speer

Denominational Members*Baptist Churches, North*

Principals

Rev. R. A. Ashworth, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Rev. Arthur T. Fowler, North Orange, N. J.
 Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, Rochester, N. Y.
 Rev. Howard B. Grose, New York City
 Rev. Albert G. Lawson, New York City

Alternates

Prof. W. H. Allison, Hamilton, N. Y.
 Rev. G. N. Brink, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. C. W. Petty, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Pres. C. D. Gray, Lewiston, Me.
 Rev. D. B. McQueen, Bridgeport, Conn.

National Baptist Convention

Principals

Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.
 H. W. Holloway, Helena, Ark.
 Rev. L. G. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. S. E. J. Watson, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. I. A. Thomas, Evanston, Ill.
 Rev. J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Rev. R. T. Pollard, Selma, Ala.
 Prof. J. D. Crenshaw, Nashville, Tenn.

Alternates

Rev. C. A. Ward, Roxbury, Mass.
 Rev. J. Francis Robinson, Cambridge, Mass.
 Rev. D. S. Klugh, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. M. W. D. Norman, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. J. E. Echols, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Rev. E. W. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Thomas H. White, Clifton Forge, Va.
 Rev. J. C. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Free Baptist Churches

Principals

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, New York City
 Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.

Alternates

Hon. Lindley M. Webb, Portland, Me.
 Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, Sandwich Center, N. H.

Christian Church

Principals

Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Lakemont, N. Y.
 Rev. J. O. Atkinson, Elon College, N. C.

Alternates

Rev. J. F. Burnett, Dayton, O.
 Rev. Alva Martin Kerr, Dayton, O.

Christian Reformed Church

Principals

- Rev. J. Timmerman, Paterson, N. J.
Rev. John Dolfin, Muskegon, Mich.

Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)

Principals

- Rev. J. W. Whisler, McMechen, W. Va.
Rev. H. D. Boughter, Decatur, Ill.

Alternates

- Rev. S. Fulmer, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Rev. H. R. Lobb, Shippensburg, Pa.

Congregational Churches

Principals

- Rev. R. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Norton M. Little, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Charles F. Carter, Hartford, Conn.
Pres. Henry Churchill King, Oberlin, O.

Alternates

- Rev. H. F. Holton, Brockton, Mass.
Rev. George P. Eastman, Orange, N. J.
Rev. Edward D. Eaton, Wellesley, Mass.
Arthur J. Lockwood, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Disciples of Christ

Principals

- Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. F. W. Burnham, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. A. E. Cory, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. Robert Graham Frank, Dallas, Tex.

Alternates

- Rev. J. H. Goldner, Cleveland, O.
Rev. B. A. Abbott, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. John R. Ewers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rev. Irving S. Chenoweth, Philadelphia, Pa.

Friends

Principals

- Dr. Walter C. Woodward, Richmond, Ind.
Albert G. Shepard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Alternates

- Miss Mary S. Paige, East Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Doane Hole, Richmond, Ind.

Evangelical Synod of N. A.

Principals

- Rev. Paul A. Menzel, Washington, D. C.
Rev. R. Niebuhr, Detroit, Mich.

Alternates

- Rev. F. E. C. Haas, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. C. W. Locher, Washington, D. C.

Evangelical Association

Principals

Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, Reading, Pa.
F. W. Ramsey, Cleveland Heights, O.

Alternates

Rev. T. C. Meckel, Cleveland, O.
Bishop G. Heinmiller, Cleveland, O.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Principals

Bishop W. F. McDowell, Washington, D. C.
Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago, Ill.
Bishop C. B. Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn.
Rev. Charles F. Rice, Medford, Mass.
Rev. William I. Haven, New York City
Dr. A. W. Harris, New York City
Rev. A. B. Storms, Berea, O.
Dr. John R. Mott, New York City
Dr. James R. Joy, New York City
Paul Sturtevant, New York City

Alternates

Bishop T. S. Henderson, Detroit, Mich.
Bishop E. H. Hughes, Malden, Mass.
Bishop E. G. Richardson, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. W. F. Conner, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rev. D. D. Forsyth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. George Elliott, New York City
E. H. Cherrington, Westerville, O.
W. E. Massey, Ocean City, N. J.
L. Wilbur Messer, Chicago, Ill.
T. F. Holgate, Evanston, Ill.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Principals

Bishop John M. Moore, Nashville, Tenn.
Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.
Rev. W. W. Pinson, Nashville, Tenn.
Dean W. F. Tillett, Nashville, Tenn.
T. S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. H. R. Steele, Nashville, Tenn.

Alternates

Rev. Charles D. Bulla, Berkeley, Cal.
H. A. Boaz, Dallas, Tex.
T. McN. Simpson, Norfolk, Va.
Rev. L. C. Branscombe, Birmingham, Ala.
H. N. Snyder, Spartanburg, S. C.

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Principals

Bishop J. H. Jones, Wilberforce, O.
Bishop J. M. Conner, Little Rock, Ark.
Prof. A. S. Jackson, Waco, Tex.

Alternates

Rev. R. C. Ransom, Oceanport, N. J.
Rev. J. Q. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.
Rev. C. P. Cole, Brooklyn, N. Y.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Principals

Bishop George C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.
 Rev. Henry J. Callis, Washington, D. C.
 Prof. S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Alternates

Rev. James E. Mason, Rochester, N. Y.
 S. M. Dudley, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. J. W. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America

Principals

Bishop N. C. Cleaves, St. Louis, Mo.
 Rev. J. A. Hamlett, Jackson, Tenn.
 Rev. William Y. Bell, New York City

Alternates

Rev. G. L. Word, Milledgeville, Ga.
 Rev. J. R. Starks, Dallas, Tex.
 Prof. G. F. Porter, Jackson, Tenn.

Methodist Protestant Church

Principal

Rev. Lyman E. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Moravian Church

Principals

Rev. Paul deSchweinitz, Bethlehem, Pa.
 A. W. Stephens, New York City

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Principals

Rev. C. L. Thompson, New York City
 Rev. Joseph A. Vance, Detroit, Mich.
 Rev. George Reynolds, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 James M. Speers, New York City
 H. M. Voorhees, Trenton, N. J.

Alternates

Rev. E. P. Hill, New York City
 Rev. C. R. Erdman, Princeton, N. J.
 Rev. W. H. Black, Marshall, Mo.
 C. D. Hilles, New York City
 Spencer I. Marsh, Madison, N. J.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Principals

Rev. James I. Vance, Nashville, Tenn.
 Rev. J. B. Hutton, Jackson, Miss.

Alternates

Rev. H. W. DuBose, Danville, Va.
 Rev. Ernest Thompson, Charleston, Va.

Primitive Methodist Church

Principals

Rev. Elijah Humphries, Billerica Center, Mass.
 Edwin H. Thatcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alternates

Rev. S. T. Nicholls, Philadelphia, Pa.
 W. T. Perkins, Plymouth, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service

Principals

- Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Rt. Rev. G. A. Beecher, Hastings, Neb.
Robert H. Gardiner, Gardiner, Me.
John M. Glenn, New York City

Reformed Church in America

Principals

- Rev. I. W. Gowen, North Bergen, N. J.
Rev. Albertus T. Broek, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Alternates

- Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, New York City
Rev. Ame Vennema, Passaic, N. J.

Reformed Church in the U. S.

Principals

- Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. H. J. Christman, Dayton, O.
Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alternates

- Rev. T. F. Herman, Lancaster, Pa.
Franklin Brown, Dayton, O.
Rev. H. H. Apple, Lancaster, Pa.

Reformed Episcopal Church

Principals

- Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chicago, Ill.
Bishop Robert L. Rudolph, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alternates

- Rev. Robert W. Peach, Newark, N. J.
Rev. William A. Freemantle, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reformed Presbyterian Church (General Synod)

Principals

- Rev. John Parks, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. Thomas Whyte, Philadelphia, Pa.

Seventh Day Baptist Churches

Principals

- Rev. Arthur E. Main, Alfred, N. Y.
Rev. Ahva J. C. Bond, Salem, W. Va.

Alternates

- Pres. Boothe C. Davis, Alfred, N. Y.
Prof. Alfred E. Whitford, Milton, Wis.

United Brethren in Christ

Principals

- L. O. Miller, Dayton, O.
Rev. S. S. Hough, Dayton, O.
Bishop William M. Bell, Harrisburg, Pa.

Alternates

- Hon. A. S. Kreider, Annville, Pa.
Bishop C. J. Kephart, Kansas City, Mo.
E. L. Shuey, Dayton, O.

United Evangelical Church

Principals

H. V. Summers, Louisville, O.
A. E. Hangen, Harrisburg, Pa.

Alternates

E. S. Woodring, Harrisburg, Pa.
E. S. Hengst, York, Pa.

United Presbyterian Church

Principals

Rev. R. A. Hutchison, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rev. D. F. McGill, Bellevue, Pa.

Alternates

Hon. M. Clyde Kelly, Washington, D. C.
Rev. A. H. Baldinger, Butler, Pa.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

<i>Chairman</i>	Rev. John M. Moore
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Rev. Rufus W. Miller
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Rev. Rivington D. Lord

Denominational Representatives

Bishop William M. Bell.....	United Brethren in Christ
Rev. William Y. Bell	Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Rev. William E. Bourquin.....	Evangelical Synod of N. A.
Bishop S. C. Breyfogel.....	Evangelical Association
Rev. Willard D. Burdick.....	Seventh Day Baptist Churches
Bishop James Cannon, Jr.	Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Charles S. Crosman	Friends
John M. Glenn.....	Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service
Rev. I. W. Gowen.....	Reformed Church in America
Rev. R. C. Helfenstein	Christian Church
Rev. E. Humphries	Primitive Methodist Church
Rev. R. A. Hutchison	United Presbyterian Church
Rev. Finis S. Idleman.....	Disciples of Christ
Rev. Albert G. Lawson (Rev. Robert A. Ashworth, Alternate),	Baptist Churches, North
Bishop W. L. Lee.....	African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Rev. Thomas H. Lewis.....	Methodist Protestant Church
Rev. Rivington D. Lord.....	Free Baptist Churches
Rev. John A. Marquis.....	Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
Rev. Harry R. Miles.....	Congregational Churches
Rev. Robert W. Peach.....	Reformed Episcopal Church
Rev. Harry E. Stocker	Moravian Church
Rev. George Summey (Rev. J. M. Wells, Alternate),	Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Rev. J. Timmerman.....	Christian Reformed Church
Rev. Ezra S. Tipple.....	Methodist Episcopal Church
A. Hice Watterson....	Reformed Presbyterian Church (General Synod)
Rev. S. G. Yahn	Churches of God (General Eldership)

Representatives of Affiliated, Coöperating and Consultative Bodies

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Rev. Charles L. Thompson..... | Home Missions Council |
| Mrs. Fred S. Bennett..... | Council of Women for Home Missions |
| Mrs. DeWitt Knox.. | Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions |
| Dr. Robert L. Kelly..... | Council of Church Boards of Education |
| Rev. G. T. Webb.. | Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations |
| Rev. Wm. I. Haven..... | American Bible Society |
| E. T. Colton.. | Internat'l Committee Young Men's Christian Associations |
| Mabel Cratty.. | National Board Young Women's Christian Associations |
| Fennell P. Turner.. | Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign
Missions Conference of N. A. |
| Rev. S. G. Inman..... | Committee on Cooperation in Latin America |
| Robert P. Wilder..... | Student Volunteer Movement |

Members at Large

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony | Rev. Frederick Lynch |
| Rev. Charles E. Burton | Dr. John R. Mott |
| Rev. William I. Chamberlain | Robert E. Speer |
| Rev. Howard B. Grose | James M. Speers |
| Prof. John R. Hawkins | Rev. Augustus Steimle |
| Dr. James R. Joy | Rev. George U. Wenner |
| Alfred R. Kimball | Rev. Charles L. White |
| | Bishop Luther B. Wilson |

Former Presidents of the Council

Chairmen and Secretaries of the Council and Commissions

- Rev. W. W. Alexander
Rev. William Adams Brown
Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert
William Sloane Coffin
Rev. R. H. Crossfield
John J. Eagan
Dr. John H. Finley
Rev. Charles L. Goodell
Rev. Roy B. Guild
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick
Dr. George E. Haynes
Rev. F. Ernest Johnson
Bishop William F. McDowell
Rev. Charles S. Macfarland
Hon. Carl E. Milliken
Fred B. Smith
Rev. J. Ross Stevenson
Rev. Worth M. Tippy
Rev. E. C. Wareing
Rev. E. O. Watson

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

- Chairman*..... Bishop William F. McDowell
Vice-Chairman Rev. Charles Wood
Secretary Rev. E. O. Watson

937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

- Rev. Andrew R. Bird
A. A. Chapin
Rev. Lucius Clark
William Knowles Cooper
W. W. Everett
Rev. James E. Freeman
Rev. Charles E. Fultz
Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding
Irving W. Hitchcock
Rev. W. H. Jernagin
Rev. Paul Langhorne
Norton M. Little
James T. Lloyd
Rev. George A. Miller
Rev. J. S. Montgomery
Rev. Walter A. Morgan
Rev. Wallace Radcliffe
Rev. H. H. Ranck
Rev. Charles F. Steck
Rev. J. Howard Wells

WESTERN COMMITTEE

<i>Chairman</i>	Dean Shailer Mathews
<i>Secretary</i>	Rev. Herbert L. Willett
19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.	
Clifford W. Barnes	Bishop Thomas Nicholson
Hon. Thomas E. D. Bradley	Rev. Perry J. Rice
Rev. William Chalmers Covert	Prof. Graham Taylor
Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston	Oliver R. Williamson

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary
Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary
Caroline W. Chase, Assistant Secretary
Rev. Roy B. Guild, Secretary, Commission on Councils of Churches
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill
Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service
Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Secretary, Commission on Evangelism and Life Service
Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service
Rev. E. O. Watson, Secretary, Washington Committee
Rev. Herbert L. Willett, Secretary, Western Committee
Rev. R. H. Crossfield, Secretary, Board of Finance
Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Race Relations
Rev. W. W. Alexander, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Race Relations

The above, together with the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, constitute the Secretarial Council.

Elizabeth Baker, Assistant Research Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Elizabeth M. Bell, Office Secretary, Commission on Evangelism and Life Service.

Anne Bowley, Office Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

Inez M. Cavert, Librarian, Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Emily H. Duchacek, Private Secretary.

Antonia Froendt, Assistant to the Secretary, Commissions on Relations with France and Belgium and Religious Bodies in Europe.

Mildred Glover, Office Secretary, Commission on Councils of Churches.

Beatrice A. Hagerty, Secretary to Mr. Johnson, Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Elinor M. Henry, Secretary to Dr. Tippy, Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Olive Jeter, Private Secretary, Commission on the Church and Race Relations.

Marion A. MacKinlay, Assistant to the Treasurer.

Edna M. Manss, Private Secretary.

Elsa Meissner, Private Secretary, Board of Finance.

Isabel Smock, Assistant to Secretary, Board of Finance.

Mrs. Leah J. Street, Office Secretary, Washington Office, 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Janet L. Yoppke, Director of the Printing and Publication Department.

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

Commission on Councils of Churches

<i>Chairman</i>	Fred B. Smith
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	Rev. Roy B. Guild

Commission on Evangelism and Life Service

<i>Chairman</i>	Rev. J. Ross Stevenson
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	Rev. Charles L. Goodell

Council of Denominational Secretaries and Representatives

Rev. J. M. Bader	Rev. James G. Martin
Rev. J. W. Bailey	Rev. W. R. McChesney
Rev. James M. Blackwood	Rev. Homer McMillan
Rev. George B. Dean	Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer
Rev. Frederick L. Fagley	Rev. J. E. Shannon
Rev. W. A. Freemantle	Rev. Edwin Shaw
Rev. O. E. Goddard	Bishop S. P. Spreng
Rev. E. S. Hagen	Bishop W. M. Stanford
Rev. R. C. Helfenstein	Rev. H. F. Stilwell
Rev. George G. Mahy	Rev. O. M. Voorhees
	Rev. Charles O. Whately

Commission on the Church and Social Service

<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Shelby M. Harrison
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	Rev. Worth M. Tippy
<i>Research Secretary</i>	Rev. F. Ernest Johnson

Council of Denominational Secretaries

Rev. Samuel Z. Batten	Rev. John McDowell
Rev. M. P. Burns	Rev. James M. Mullan
Rev. Rolvix Harlan	Rev. James L. Skaggs
Rev. Arthur E. Holt	Rev. Alva W. Taylor
Very Rev. Charles N. Lathrop	Rev. Harry F. Ward

Commission on Temperance

<i>Chairman</i>	Hon. Carl E. Milliken
-----------------------	-----------------------

Commission on Christian Education

<i>Chairman</i>	Rev. William Adams Brown
<i>Secretary</i>	Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert

Commission on International Justice and Goodwill

<i>Chairman</i>	Dr. John H. Finley
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	Rev. Sidney L. Gulick
<i>Chairman, Committee on Relations with the Orient,</i>	

Rev. James H. Franklin

Commission on Relations with France and Belgium

Chairman William Sloane Coffin
Secretary Rev. Charles S. Macfarland

Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe

Chairman Bishop James Cannon, Jr.
Secretary Rev. Charles S. Macfarland

Commission on the Church and Race Relations

Chairman John J. Eagan
Secretary Dr. George E. Haynes
Secretary Rev. Will W. Alexander

PERMANENT COMMITTEES**General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains**

Chairman Bishop William F. McDowell
Secretary Rev. E. O. Watson
 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone

Chairman E. E. Olcott
Secretary Rev. Roy B. Guild

Editorial Council of the Religious Press

President Rev. Ernest C. Wareing
Acting Secretary Rev. Howard B. Grose

Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook

Chairman Rev. William Adams Brown
Secretary Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert

JOINT COMMITTEES WITH OTHER BODIES**Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers Between the Churches of America, Great Britain and France**

(Cooperating with the World Alliance for International Friendship)

Chairman Pres. W. D. Mackenzie
Vice-Chairman Rt. Rev. William T. Manning
Secretary Rev. Henry A. Atkinson
 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

JOINT COMMITTEE ON UTILIZING SURVEYS**(Federal Council, Home Missions Council, and the Council of Women for Home Missions)**

Chairman Rev. L. C. Barnes
Secretary Rev. Rodney W. Roundy
 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
of the
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

Plan of Federation Recommended by The Interchurch Conference of 1905, Adopted by the National Assemblies of Constituent Bodies, 1906-1908, Ratified by the Council at Philadelphia, December 2-8, 1908, Amended at Chicago, December 4-9, 1912, and at St. Louis, December 6-11, 1916.

PREAMBLE

Whereas, In the providence of God, the time has come when it seems fitting more fully to manifest the essential oneness of the Christian churches of America in Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Saviour, and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service, and coöperation among them, the delegates to the Interchurch Conference on Federation assembled in New York City, do hereby recommend the following Plan of Federation to the Christian bodies represented in this Conference for their approval:

PLAN OF FEDERATION

1. For the prosecution of work that can be better done in union than in separation a Council is hereby established whose name shall be the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

2. The following Christian bodies shall be entitled to representation in this Federal Council on their approval of the purpose and plan of the organization:

- The Baptist Churches of the United States
- The General Conference of Free Baptists
- The National Baptist Convention (African)*
- The Christians (The Christian Connection)
- The Christian Reformed Church in North America*
- The Churches of God in the United States (General Eldership)*
- The Congregational Churches
- The Disciples of Christ
- The Evangelical Association
- The Evangelical Synod of North America
- The Friends
- The Methodist Episcopal Church
- The Methodist Episcopal Church, South
- The Primitive Methodist Church
- The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America
- The Methodist Protestant Church
- The African Methodist Episcopal Church
- The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
- The Moravian Church
- The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
- The Presbyterian Church in the U. S.*
- The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church†

* Received into fellowship of the Council under provisions stated in Section 7 of the Constitution.

† Now merged with the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church (General Synod)
The United Presbyterian Church
The Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service.

The Reformed Church in America
The Reformed Church in the U. S.
The Reformed Episcopal Church
The Seventh Day Baptist Churches
The United Brethren in Christ
The United Evangelical Church

3. The object of this Federal Council shall be

I. To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church.

II. To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world.

III. To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches.

IV. To secure a larger combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life.

V. To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aims in their communities.

4. This Federal Council shall have no authority over the constituent bodies adhering to it; but its province shall be limited to the expression of its counsel and the recommending of a course of action in matters of common interest to the churches, local councils, and individual Christians.

It has no authority to draw up a common creed or form of government or of worship, or in any way to limit the full autonomy of the Christian bodies adhering to it.

5. Members of this Federal Council shall be appointed as follows:

Each of the Christian bodies adhering to this Federal Council shall be entitled to four members, and shall be further entitled to one member for every 50,000 of its communicants or major fraction thereof. Alternates may be chosen and certified to the Council in the same manner and to the same number as members to fill vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or permanent disqualification of members. Such alternates may also attend sessions of the Council in the absence of members and exercise all powers of members as temporary substitutes during such absence.

6. Any action to be taken by this Federal Council shall be by the general vote of its members. But in case one-third of the members present and voting request it, the vote shall be by the bodies represented, the members of each body voting separately; and action shall require the vote, not only of a majority of the members voting, but also of the bodies represented.

7. Other Christian bodies may be admitted into membership of this Federal Council on their request if approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members voting at a session of this council, and of two-thirds of the bodies represented, the representatives of each body voting separately.

8. The Federal Council shall meet once in every four years and the term of service of the members or their alternates shall be four years or until their successors shall be appointed. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

9. Section *a*. The officers of this Federal Council shall be a President, one Vice-President from each of its constituent bodies, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, who shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers. Vacancies among the Vice-Presidents or in the Executive Committee may be filled by the Executive Committee on nomination by the representatives on the Executive Committee of the constituent body in which the vacancy may occur.

Section *b*. The General Secretary and other secretaries of the Council except the Recording Secretary shall be chosen by the Executive Committee, which shall have authority to fix their duties and their salaries, and they shall aid in organizing and assisting local Councils and shall represent the Federal Council in its work under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Section *c*. The Executive Committee shall consist of two representatives from each of the constituent bodies, preferably one minister and one layman, and one additional representative for every 500,000 of its communicants or major fraction thereof, who may be either a minister or layman, together with the President, all ex-Presidents, the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer. The Executive Committee shall have authority to attend to all business of the Federal Council in the intervals of its meetings and to fill all vacancies, except that it shall not have power to make any amendments to the Constitution or to the By-laws. It shall meet for organization at the call of the President of the Council immediately upon the adjournment of the Federal Council, and shall have power to elect its own officers.

Section *d*. All officers shall be chosen at the quadrennial meetings of the Council and shall hold their offices until their successors take office.

Section *e*. The President, the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer shall be elected by the Federal Council on nomination by the Executive Committee, but nominations may be made from the floor of the Council by any member at the time of the election.

Section *f*. The Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive Committee and their alternates shall be elected by the Council upon nomination by the representatives in attendance of each of their respective constituent bodies.

10. The expenses of the Federal Council shall be provided for by the several constituent bodies.

(The following paragraphs were recommended by Interchurch Conference of 1905, adopted by national assemblies of constituent bodies, 1906-1908.)

[This Plan of Federation shall become operative when it shall have been approved by two-thirds of the above bodies to which it shall be presented.]

[It shall be the duty of each delegation to this Conference to present this Plan of Federation to its national body, and ask its consideration and proper action.]

[In case this Plan of Federation is approved by two-thirds of the proposed constituent bodies the Executive Committee of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, which has called this Conference, is requested to call the Federal Council to meet at a fitting place in December, 1908.]

11. This Plan of Federation may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the members, followed by a majority vote of the representatives of the several constituent bodies, each voting separately. Amendments to this plan shall be reported officially to the several constituent churches.

BY-LAWS

1. The Council shall meet quadrennially on the first Wednesday of December, at such place and hour as the Executive Committee shall from time to time determine. The place and time of special meetings shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

2. The President of the Council, or in case of his absence, the last President present shall open the meetings with an address and devotional exercises, and preside until a new President is chosen.

3. The Recording Secretary and the Secretary, or Secretaries, to whom this duty may be assigned by the Executive Committee, shall make up the roll of the members in the Council from the certificates of the proper officers of the constituent bodies composing the Council, and no one not thus certified shall be enrolled. The Council shall determine any question arising as to the validity of the certificates.

4. No President or Vice-President shall be eligible to immediate re-election.

5. A quorum of the Council shall consist of two or more members from a majority of the churches entitled to representation. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall be fifteen persons, and at least five denominations shall be represented.

6. The Council shall appoint a Business Committee, to which shall be referred all matters connected with the proceedings of the Council while in session, and all such papers and documents as to the Council may seem proper. It shall consist of two members from each church having twenty or more representatives in the Council, and one from each of the churches having a less number of representatives. The Council may also appoint such other special committees as to it may seem proper.

7. The business expenses of the Council, the expenses of its committees subject to the discretion of the Executive Committee, and the salaries of its officers, shall be paid out of the funds contributed by the churches, but the expenses of the representatives of the churches in the Council shall not be a charge against the funds of the Council.

8. (1) The following Commissions, subject to the Executive Committee, shall be appointed to further the general purposes of the Federal Council as stated in its Constitution within the fields indicated by their respective names.

- a. A Commission on Evangelism.
- b. A Commission on the Church and Social Service.
- c. A Commission on the Church and Country Life.
- d. A Commission on Christian Education.
- e. A Commission on Temperance.
- f. A Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.
- g. A Commission on Interchurch Federations (State and Local).
- h. A Commission on Relations with the Orient.†
- i. A Commission on Relations with France and Belgium.
- j. A Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe.
- k. A Commission on the Church and Race Relations.*

† Merged with Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, by action of Executive Committee in 1921.

* Created ad interim by Executive Committee in 1921.

(2) Each Commission shall consist of twenty-five or more members appointed from the Christian bodies appointing members to the Council, by the President of the Council, and confirmed by the Executive Committee.

(3) The members of these Commissions shall serve four years or until their successors are appointed. The Commissions shall report annually to the Executive Committee, and oftener should the Executive Committee require, and quadrennially through the Executive Committee to the Federal Council.

(4) The President of the Council shall appoint the Chairmen of these Commissions, which shall have power to choose such other officers for the conduct of their affairs as may be authorized by the Federal Council or the Executive Committee.

(5) These Commissions shall not commit the Federal Council to any policy or expense until such policy or expense is approved by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council.

(6) The Commissions shall submit their proposed budgets to the Executive Committee, and upon the Committee's authorization of such budgets, may solicit contributions for their work under the direction of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer of the Federal Council.

9. The Secretaries chosen by the Executive Committee shall conduct the correspondence of the Council and of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have full power to appoint, when necessary, such Secretaries as it may deem advisable and to designate their respective relations and duties.

10. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may appoint such assistant secretaries as may be necessary for the transaction of business, both for the Council and for the Committee.

11. The Treasurer of the Council shall be the custodian of all the funds of the Council and the Committees, and shall perform the duties usually assigned to the office, shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Committee shall determine, and his account shall be annually audited under the direction of the Executive Committee.

12. The Executive Committee shall have authority to consider during the sessions of the Council or in the intervals between its meetings any business referred to it by the Council, and shall exercise general supervision of all its affairs, and shall have authority to adopt its own rules for governing its own business. The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman, or in his absence or disability, the call of three of the members representing three of the constituent bodies, and ten days' notice of meeting shall be given. Public meetings under the direction of the Executive Committee may be held annually in various sections of the country. The President shall also appoint the following Standing Committees to work under the direction of the Executive Committee:

* Appointed *ad interim* by the Executive Committee (Section 12) and approved by the Quadrennial Meeting of the Council in December, 1920.

- (1) A committee on Foreign Missions, to number not more than fifteen members.*
- (2) A committee on Home Missions, to number not more than fifteen members.*

- (3) A committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day.*

The Executive Committee shall have power to establish commissions or committees *ad interim*, which may become permanent by the approval of the Federal Council.

13. The minutes of the Council shall be published regularly, under the editorship of the Secretary or Secretaries to whom this duty may be assigned by the Executive Committee.

14. These By-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Council by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

* These committees are no longer functioning, their interests being cared for in other ways.

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following titles suggest only a few of the more important publications relating to the Federal Council's work. For complete bibliography, see the "Year Book of the Churches for 1922."

THE CHURCH IN AMERICA

Year Book of the Churches for 1922. Edited by Rev. E. O. Watson. Paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50. A complete encyclopedia of religious organizations in the United States.

Religion Among American Men: As Revealed by a Study of Conditions in the Army. By the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook. Association Press. 1920. Cloth, \$1.50. A study of the religious life and thought of the cross section of young men found in the national army.

CHRISTIAN COOPERATION AND UNITY

Christian Unity: Its Principles and Possibilities. By the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook. Association Press. 1921. Cloth, \$2.85.

A thorough study of the history and present status of the whole movement for Christian unity.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

Federal Council Bulletin. Bi-monthly. 50c per year.
A review of current activities of the Council.

The Churches Allied for Common Tasks. Report of the quadrennium of the Federal Council, 1916-1920. Edited by S. M. Cavert. \$1.25.

"A title such as this would indicate ordinarily a journal of proceedings, a collection of reports and a conspicuous absence of reading matter. But in this case the title is misleading. For those who are interested in Christian unity, and there are many, may find here not only abundant material conveniently arranged for careful study of the subject, but also a definite example of how unity has been made, and so can be made, a practical proposition."—*The Churchman*.

Progress of Church Federation. By Charles S. Macfarland. Revell. Revised edition 1921. \$1. A history of the development and outstanding achievements of the Federal Council.

Christian Unity at Work: What the Federal Council Is and Does. Pamphlet. 24 pp. (Free).

COOPERATION IN THE COMMUNITY

Community Programs for Cooperating Churches. Association Press. 1920. Cloth, \$1.90.

"The local federation idea is sound and where it is given proper machinery it will work."—*The Continent*. This book outlines the way in which local councils and federations are now working.

Practicing Christian Unity. By Roy B. Guild. Association Press. 1919. \$1.

Short Stories of Social, Civil and Religious Community Service. Pamphlet. 24 pp. (Free).

Six Thousand Country Churches. By C. O. Gill and Gifford Pinchot. Macmillan. 1919. \$1.25.

A survey of rural churches in Ohio, setting forth the need for community cooperation.

EVANGELISM

Federation as a Unifying Force in Evangelism. 1919. Pamphlet. 8 pp. (Free).

A Program of Parish Evangelism. 1921. 32 pp. 10c.

The Fellowship of Prayer. (Outlines of devotional service for Lent, 1922). Pamphlet. 20 pp. 5c.

Parish Evangelism: An Outline of a Year's Program. By F. L. Fagley. With Introduction by Rev. C. L. Goodell. Revell. 1921. \$1.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Information Service. \$2.50 per year. Issued bi-weekly by the Research Department of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Invaluable for keeping in touch with relation of the Church to social questions.

The Church and Industrial Reconstruction. By the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook. Association Press. 1920. Cloth, \$2. Paper, \$1. A thorough inquiry into the meaning of Christianity for industrial and economic life and of the relation of the Church to industrial questions.

The Church and Social Reconstruction. Pamphlet. 24 pp. 5c.

The Denver Tramway Strike of 1920. 1921.

Report of an inquiry into an industrial conflict, made jointly by Denver churchmen, the Federal Council and the National Catholic Welfare Council. 70 pp. 15c.

What is the Christian View of Work and Wealth? 1920. 85c. Discussion course on industrial questions.

Manual of Social Work for the Local Church. By Arthur E. Holt. (In press).

The Federal Council and Industrial Relations. 1921. Pamphlet. 16 pp. (Free).

Social Ideals of the Churches. Card. (Free).

The Wage Question, 1922. Pamphlet. 32 pp. 10c.

This is the first of a series of pamphlets on industrial and economic questions which are to be issued by the Research Department.

THE CHURCH AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The Church and a Warless World. Pamphlet. 16 pp. 15c.
- Working Toward a Warless World. Pamphlet. 16 pp. 15c.
- Problems of The Pacific and The Far East. Pamphlet. 20 pp. 25c.
- Achievements of the Washington Conference as Steps Toward a Warless World. 1922. 16 pp. 15c.
- America and the Orient. By Sidney L. Gulick. 1917. Cloth, 25c.
Outlines a constructive policy for relations with the Orient.
- The Missionary Outlook in the Light of the War. By the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook. Association Press. 1919. \$2.
A survey of the present foreign missionary situation. Special attention is given to the bearing of foreign missions on the development of international goodwill.

THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS

- The Trend of the Races. By George E. Haynes. Published by the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Missionary Education Movement. (In Press). 1922. 75c. in board; 50c. in paper.

334022

BX
6
F4
A3
1921

THEOLOGY LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

334026

23-262-002

